FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 22, 1858. [NO. 2164.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

A correspondent of the Greensboro' Times says: "The agent of the North Carolina Rail Road at High Point told me that in the month of September he sent off over one hundred and fifty tons of dried Fruit, and that he then had his depot packed full waiting for the cars to take it off I also noticed a large shipment of Snake root and Gingseng, which was to me something new for a Southern State, and to crown the whole a large lot of North Carolina Pipe Stems, cut from the reed swamps on the Yadkin River, destined for Boston."

The Post Master General has decided that if postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers or periodicals notice that their papers remain in the post office, without being taken out by those to whom they are addressed, in five weeks, they are liable for the pay.

A Fast Traveller.—The electric telegraph is bound to remain a mystery to the million, and the ludicrous conception of its *modus operandi*, which some of the most ignorant people have formed, are as mirth-provoking as anything out of Rabelais or Smollet. The last illustration of this that has fallen under our eyes, is the following story from the Pittsburg Journal:

Not long since, an old lady entered O'Reilly's office in this city, and said she had a message to send to Wheeling. In a few minutes her note was deposited in a dumb waiter, and ascended in a mysterious manner through the ceiling.

'Is that going straight to Wheeling?' inquired the old lady, with her eyes bent upon the ceiling.

'Yes, ma'am,' answered the clerk.

'I never was there,' continued she, 'but it hardly seems possible that their town lies in that direction. When will I get an answer, Mr. Telegraph?

'I can scarcely tell, ma'am—it may be two or three hours.'

The old lady went away, and returned in exactly two hours. Just as she entered the door, the dumb waiter came down through the ceiling.

'There is your answer, ma'am,' said the clerk.

The old lady took the neat yellow envelope in her hands, with a smile of mingled gratification and astonishment.

'Now, that beats all," exclaimed she. 'Bless my heart! All the way from Wheeling and the wafer still wet. That's an awkward looking box, but it can travel like pizen!'

A woman out west, describing her runaway husband, says: "Daniel may be known by a scar on the nose—where I scratched him."

TAKE NOTICE

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature for an Act to Incorporate a Company to make Lower Little River navigable for Boats of light draught.

Nov'r 12.—63-3t

PLANTATION, STOCK, &c.
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move West, offers for sale, on the second day of December, to the highest bidder, on the premises, his TRACT OF LAND, containing 500 ACRES, more or less, lying in the Southern part of Montgomery county, immediately on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, 100 Acres of which is good bottom land; 250 Acres in a fine state of cultivation. There is on the premises a good Dwelling House, Office, Gin House, Screw, and all necessary out-houses. Also, another Tract, containing 210 Acres, immediately on the Richmond County line. Also, several other small Tracts. Also, at the same time, I will sell my entire stock, consisting of a fine lot of Pork and Stock Hogs, Cattle, Oxen, Road Wagon, Buggy, Carriage, Cotton Gin, 200 or 300 bushels of Wheat, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Shucks, &c. Also, a Piano Forte, together with all my Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine my Lands previous to the sale. I will sell privately if an opportunity presents itself. Terms, one and two years.

A. P. WYLIE.

Nov. 9. 63*2tpd

A Gift with Every Book

WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.00.

OUR new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other book selling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered, *mailed free to any address.*

Send for a Catalogue.

D. W. EVANS, J. H. PRESTON, } EVANS & CO., Publishers, 677 Broadway, New York City

Sept. 24. 49*6mos cowpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1858.

Roderick McKinnon Adm'r, vs. Charles McKinnon et. al.

Petition to make Real Estate assets.

ON motion, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively for Lauchlin McKinnon, a non resident, to be and appear at the next Term of Montgomery County Court, to be held at Troy, on the first Monday in January 1859, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday in October, A. D., 1858, this 12th November, A. D., 1858.

63*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Margaret Ann V. Little, Mary C. Little, Eliza J. Little, Minors, by their next friend, Daniel Little, and Daniel Little, against Archibald Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Malcom Buie, Daniel McP Buie, Flora Buie, Neill Buie, John Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella, Effie Buie and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary.

Petition for partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary, and Malcom Buie, are non-residents of this State, by order of the Court made herein, said non-residents are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

57*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

THINGS AT RALEIGH.—We learn from our letters from Raleigh that Messrs. Clingman and Reid, Senators in Congress, are both in Raleigh, looking of course after a re-election. How many other candidates there are for the same offices, we are not advised. Bedford Brown and Gov. Bragg are, we believe, openly in the field, and if Mr. Holden is not himself, his friends certainly are for him. We have heard the names, also, of Gov. Winslow, Hon. John Kerr, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. Burton Craige, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., and perhaps others, as each having friends, if not aspirations, for the Senatorial honors.

As for the chances, our advices lead to the assurance that Clingman's re-election is pretty certain, unless the ballot should be long delayed, and then there may be a "slip between the cup and the lip." We do not anticipate such a postponement. The Legislature will probably be anxious to dispose of the elections at once.

We learn that Gov. Bragg appears to have but few friends for the Senate.

The Milton Chronicle gives three names of men in Caswell county who would "shine" in the Senate, viz: Hon. Bedford Brown, Hon. Samuel P. Hill and Hon. John Kerr. "Caswell, (says the Chronicle,) by courtesy, is entitled to one of the Senators, and Col. Brown, by right, should be returned to the Senate. Give us then, what Caswell is entitled to, one of the Senators." The fates preserve us from such an infliction! We do not exactly see where Caswell derives her title.

The Chronicle closes with a recommendation of Duncan K. McRae or A. W. Venable for the other seat. "But if you prefer a Whig, take Judge Badger, and you'll send 'a whale.' Throw pigmies aside, it is time; and give us giant intellects; intellects whose lights will shine in the Senate chamber." "We want men—statesmen—that cannot be run over by such men as Seward of New York,—let our Senators be men able to meet the leaders of black republicanism in debate, and vanquish them on the forum."

Very true, Mr. Chronicle, but you will scarcely persuade the Legislature of that.

There is, we learn, a clear line of division in the democracy—Holden and anti-Holden—and parties are so evenly balanced that the Holden candidate for Clerk of the House, (Col. Alspaugh of the Winston Sentinel,) was beaten only *one* vote in Caucus.

From what we have seen of them, we suppose the Speakers, Messrs. Clark and Settle, will make good and popular officers.

We are happy to hear, as a correspondent expresses it, that "our railroad seems in favor every where." We have much reason to believe that the Legislature will do the State so great a good, and itself so lasting an honor, as to supply the means for disembowelling the earth of the rich treasures which have so long lain useless in the Deep River valley. It can be done without a dollar of additional taxation, without a dollar from the State treasury, or the risk of a dollar.

P. S. Change is the order of the day at Raleigh. Our latest advices are that Clingman and Bragg are likely to be the Senators. It is said that Bragg had nothing to start with, but he and Clingman seem to have formed a partnership and now have the voice of the members to all appearance. On Monday night next the democratic caucus will probably settle it.

Another change: The name "American party" is said to have been dropped by decision of King Caucus, and "Whig party" substituted.

We learn that the impression still is favorable to aid to our rail road.

EARLY SNOW.—The ground was white with snow on Tuesday morning, and we learn that it extended North, East and West to Raleigh, Wilmington and Carthage.

A friend from Bladen informs us that eight or ten years ago there was a fall of snow either on the 15th or 16th of November. It is very seldom that we have snow so early.

The snow occurred at the North on Monday.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—Monday was devoted to civil business. Tuesday and Wednesday were consumed in the trial of Hiniant Faulk for the murder of Pompey, a Negro belonging to Alvin Lewis. For the Prisoner, John Winslow, R. S. French, W. H. Haigh, R. E. Troy, Giles Leitch, Jno. W. Cameron, John P. Fuller, and M. J. McDuffie, Esqrs. For the State, Solicitor Strange. Messrs. French, Haigh and Cameron were allowed to address the Jury for the Prisoner, and made able and eloquent efforts on his behalf. Mr. Solicitor Strange made a vigorous and able prosecution and a remarkably powerful and eloquent speech. The Judge's charge was clear and to the point.

The Jury retired for about half an hour and brought in a verdict of acquittal.

To-day will be spent on the misdemeanor Docket. To-morrow is set for the trial of Quash, a negro fellow for the murder of a free man of color.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The excess in receipts of cotton over last year, or indeed any other year, is remarkable. Total to latest dates 815,827 bales, against 342,760 last year. Increase 473,066.

UNWOMANLY.—In New York, executions (they have very few of them) are by law private, in the jail yard. On Friday last a young man was hanged for murder, and the wife of the murdered man applied to the Sheriff for permission to be present to witness the execution. The request was refused, with the very proper remark that it was unwomanly to be a spectator of such a scene.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Yesterday's Standard furnishes the details of the organization of the two Houses composing the General Assembly of North Carolina. There were preliminary caucuses of the two parties at 10 A. M., and the Houses assembled at 12 o'clock, to ratify the decisions of the Democratic caucuses.

In the Senate, 45 members were present. The absentees were the members from the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th and 7th Districts.

Mr. McDowell nominated Henry T. Clark, Esq. of Edgecombe, for Speaker,—[from which we infer that Mr. McDowell was the next most prominent candidate in caucus.] Mr. McDonald nominated Ralph Gorrell of Guilford. The vote was, for Clark 28, for Gorrell 14. Mr. Clark was conducted to the chair and returned thanks in an appropriate address.

Hon. John Hill was unanimously re elected Clerk. Quentin Busbee re-elected Assistant Clerk by acclamation. Jas. Page re-elected Principal Doorkeeper by acclamation.

Mr. Cunningham nominated —— Terry for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. McDonald nominated Jos. Rigsbee. He asked that his party be allowed one officer. He and his friends had been voting with the gentlemen on the other side to fill several offices. He assured the opposition that there were a few Whigs left—they were not *all* extinct—and they might want to meet for a little private business now and then; but for that he would not ask for any office.

This appeal was disregarded—not even a Doorkeeper could be spared in either House; and so, when the Opposition party wish to have a caucus, as they will hardly be willing to trust a Democrat with their party secrets, they will, we suppose, have to put their hands in their own pockets to pay a person to keep door and make fires.

The vote was, Terry 29, Rigsbee 14.

Messrs. W. L. Steele, R. S. Donnell, T. D. McDowell, Ralph Gorrell, and W. J. Houston were appointed a committee to draft Rules of Order.

In the House of Commons, 109 out of 120 members answered to their names. Hon. George E. Badger administered the usual oaths—[and we think that the solemn and impressive manner in which he performs that magisterial duty will not soon be forgotten—may it have its effect on "the assembled wisdom."]

Hon. D. Outlaw was called to the Chair.

Mr. Hill of Halifax nominated Mr. Settle of Rockingham for Speaker. Mr. Waddill of Stanly nominated Mr. Ferebee of Camden. The vote was, for Settle 75, Ferebee 30, Scattering 3. Mr. Settle was conducted to the chair and returned thanks in a few very appropriate remarks.

A vote for Clerk resulted, for Edward Cantwell of Raleigh 86, Wm. H. Harrison of Raleigh 28.

George Howard of Wilson was elected Assistant Clerk, and Mr. Webster of Chatham Principal Doorkeeper; both unanimously.

Mr. Simpson of Rockingham proposed John Lawrence of Forsyth for Assistant Doorkeeper. Mr. Taylor of Chatham proposed W. C. Lovell of Surry. Vote: for Lawrence 73, Lovell 38.

A committee on Rules was appointed, and the House adjourned till Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

Latest—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Nov'r 17.

Eds. Obs: You have been made aware of the organization of the Legislature from the papers of this city. The gentlemen who have been called to the head of the two Houses have considerable experience in legislation, and will no doubt fill their respective offices acceptably. Mr Settle is probably the youngest Speaker who ever presided over the House. So far he has well maintained the dignity of his position and been very judicious in the selection of his committees. Some little talk has been created by the refusal of the Democracy to give the minority an Assistant Doorkeeper, but, as I heard one remark, they have so many among themselves who want offices that there is none to spare for an opposition man.

Several bills of much importance and calculated to create a stir when brought forward for discussion have already been introduced. In the House, a bill to exempt one slave from execution, by Mr Badham. By Mr Walser, a bill to provide for the removal of free negroes from the State. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr Houston. They both provide that all free negroes shall leave the State within a specified time, under penalty of sale to the highest bidder. The County Court to appoint a commission to attend to them, &c.

The proceedings of the Senate, to-day, show that we are not yet done with amendments to the Constitution, as there were introduced two bills to break in upon that document. One, a bill to abolish land qualification for Jurors, by Mr. Turner; the other, a bill to equalize taxation, or rather to make a system of ad valorem taxation, by Mr Bledsoe.

An attempt was made in both House and Senate, by the Whigs, to bring on the election of Senator, but it was voted down by a party vote. Mr. Joyner was to-day elected Engrossing Clerk. A proposition to pay the old Assistant Doorkeeper mileage and per diem for pretended service, but really for coming to Raleigh to electioneer for the office again, was voted down by a large majority. It would probably have passed without opposition, but Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, called the attention of the House to the law and made some remarks thereon. So it will be seen there are some watchful eyes upon the hole through which the grabs from the Treasury are made. One Speaker on the Democratic side seemed to found Mr. Wright's claim to pay upon the fact that he was a good Democrat and had served the Democracy faithfully.

It is rumored here that there is ere long to be a new Democratic paper before the public, and the presence in our City of B. M. De Witt, late of the Richmond Examiner, seems to be somewhat of a confirmation to it. This gentleman, it was stated by the Virginia papers, was soon to be connected with the press of Raleigh, N. C.

The probabilities are that Mr. Clingman will be elected to fill out the term of Judge Biggs in the U. S. Senate, though it is hard to form any idea I learn that next Monday night will determine the matter. The chances of Hon. D. S. Reid have been *settled* unfavorably by the election of Speaker of House of Commons. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road seems to be in favor; whether it will receive the votes, though, is another question. Mr. Boyd of Rockingham brought forward the Danville Connection in the Senate to-day, and I suppose, upon the principle that the lady married the man who courted her ten times, the Legislature will this session allow it to pass.

EGO.

COUNTERFEITERS.—Among the bills found in possession of a gang of counterfeiters arrested last week in Brooklyn, N. Y., were $370 in $10 bills on the bank of Charlotte, N. C. $30,000 in spurious coin was also seized. Four men were arrested, and all their implements secured.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The reader will find this document entire in to-day's paper. It discusses subjects of great interest to the people of the State, viz: the finances, assessment of lands, sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt, a new bank, repeal of the usury laws, internal improvements, the mineral resources on Deep river, the militia system, the Lunatic Asylum, Common Schools, the dividing line between North Carolina and Virginia, the Geological Reports, &c.

As to the Finances, the Governor makes no very definite recommendations; but throws the responsibility on the Legislature, which will probably authorise an issue of bonds to meet approaching liabilities.

We are disappointed that the N. C. Railroad has not paid $60,000 a year to the Sinking Fund, but cannot perceive the propriety of it, as Judge Ruffin insisted, in the face of existing debts of the road. Should all its surplus earnings, beyond the necessary expenses of operating the road, be paid to the State, how would the debts of the road ever be paid? They might as well be repudiated at once. Besides, in paying those debts the company is in reality paying the debts of the State, for the State owns nearly all the road.

The Governor very decidedly, and wisely, recommends the chartering of a bank to supply the place of the present Bank of the State. We concur with him as to the impolicy of adding to the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear. But our own opinion is that it would be best to give the present Bank of the State a sensible and liberal charter, and let it go on.

The Governor's remarks on the Deep river region are interesting and well timed. It will be seen that he comes very near to recommending State aid to the efforts to develop those resources. We are informed that he is in favor of aid to our road.

We have no room for further comment. Our readers will of course examine the message for themselves. We must add, however, our gratification at the appropriate manner in which the Governor disposes of the resolutions sent from Maine and New Hampshire. Silent contempt is the true policy.

See 4th Page for Governorjs Message.

MARRIED,

In Rockfish, on the 11th inst., by A. Alden, Esq., Mr. HENRY MUNROE to Miss ELIZABETH JANE GRAHAM.

On the 23d Sept'r, at Rushville, Indiana, by the Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. WILLIAM BRANSON, of this place, to Miss MARY HILL, of Rushville.

In Montgomery county, on the 24 inst., by T. J. Forney, Esq., Mr. L. W. ELLIOTT to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of E. H. Davis, Esq.

In Tawboro', N. C., on Thursday morning, the 11th inst., by the Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, Mr. JOHN S. DANCY and Miss ANNIE E. HYMAN, first daughter of the late Henry Hyman.

DIED,

At Floral College, Robeson County, N. C., on the 4th ult., Mrs. JANE BETHEA, wife of Tristram Bethea, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Nov. 17.—Steamer Fanny with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, T S Lutterloh, Jas Martine, Starr & Williams, E J Hale & Son, H & E J Lilly, J R Lee, D & W McLaurin, A Johnson, Jr, Wm McL McKay, G W Williams & Co, C B Cook, J T Houston, Wm Martin.

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals for the Steward's Hall at Floral College will be received until the first Saturday in December next, when an election will be held.

M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.

Nov. 5, 1858. 61*tlstSD.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, lying in the county of Robeson, on the East side of Long Swamp, adjoining the Lands of A. Leach and others. This land is well adapted to Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats—very little cleared—and well Timbered and is near the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad; those wishing to purchase said land by calling on Mr. McCormick who lives on the premises will take pleasure to exhibit it or give any information if desired; a bargain may be had if applied soon. Terms moderate—for further particulars address the subscriber, Gibson's Store, Richmond County, N. C.

A. S. McNEILL.

Nov. 5, 1858. 61*6t-p't-pd.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of

Good Turpentine and Farming Land,

situated in Robeson county, directly on the Southern Plank Road, twelve miles from Fayetteville.

If not disposed of privately, by January 1st, it will be sold at public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.

Terms will be made easy and accommodating to the purchaser.

Address the subscriber at Montrose P. O.

NEILL SINCLAIR.

Nov'r 10, 1858. 63*7tpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Thousand Acres of LAND lying in the County of Robeson, 10 miles West of Lumberton, near the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road; well Timbered either for Turpentine or Ton Timber. If not previously disposed of, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday of November Court. For further information apply to the subscriber.

T. R. McNEILL.

Oct. 16, 1858. 51*6w

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.

Sept'r 24. 49*lypd6mos

HILLSBOROUGH
Military Academy.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above-named, will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Captain C. C. TEW, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. CAILLARD, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the 4th week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide Instruction, Text Books, Stationery, Quarters, Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Clothing (except shirts, drawers and socks,) and Medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

☞ For further information address the undersigned, at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st; after that date at Hillsborough, N. C.

C. C. TEW.

Sept 28. 53-*12t

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson county, on or about the 29th of July, 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.

Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Charles D. Nixon vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Angus Ray vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Edwin Glover vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Warrant and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Henry S. Stewart vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the 24th inst., at the late residence of John Wright, deceased, at public vendue, the perishable property of the said deceased, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE; Farming and Cooper's TOOLS; Four MULES and three HORSES; about Ninety or One Hundred head of HOGS, partly fattened; about Five Hundred Barrels of CORN; a large lot of FODDER and PEAS; Two two horse Road WAGONS and Harness; One BUGGY and Harness; One Ox CART; One Yoke of OXEN and Five or Six COWS and Calves; and a small lot of TURPENTINE. Together with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to continue from day to day until closed.

TERMS:—Six months credit; note and approved security required of purchasers before delivering the articles.

ISAAC C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

Oct'r 30. 62tN24

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.

A Few Bbls excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 Acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County.

Address JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., who is authorised to sell.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct. 14, 1858. 54tf

TO PURCHASERS.

GROCERIES of all kinds; Heavy HARDWARE; HOLLOW-WARE; NEGRO SHOES AND BLANKETS; SADDLERY, (some very fine Mexican;) SOLE LEATHER; Fine and Common TOBACCO;

And in fact, a very complete Stock of Goods in my line for sale low for cash. Give me a call.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 30. 59tf

STAGE DRIVERS WANTED.

TWO or three skilful and sober Drivers will meet with employment and good wages on application to the subscriber. *None but sober men need apply.*

M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 58-4w

THE HOUSE-KEEPER'S BLESSING,
Herrick's Patent Carpet-Sweeper,

EXHIBITED, and orders received for the same, at G. & L. BRANDT'S, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 26. 58.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE

HAS received a Large and General Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bolting Cloths, &c.

All of which has been purchased by the package for *cash*; all of which is offered at the lowest market price by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 14, 1858. 54tf

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thompson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTORY.

JAS. MARTINE still continues to manufacture every thing in the above line, at his old stand on Hay street. Job work done with despatch.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45-3m

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.

C. B. COOK.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST, Anderson Street.

May 14 1858. 11-1Y

Cider Vinegar, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Aug. 18. 28-

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

DRS. BENBOW & SCOTT

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of

DENTISTRY,

tender their professional services to this community. One or both of them may be found in their Rooms near the Market during their regular office hours for the whole year.

Since the above association has been formed, it will become necessary for the old business of Dr. B to be closed. All who owe him will please call and settle. Those having temporary sets (unpaid for) are requested to settle with cash or note.

Oct. 29. 59-

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has Removed to the Store one door East of H. & E. J. Lilly's, where he hopes to meet all his old friends and to make many new friends and customers

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

August 25, 1858. 40tf

G. & L. BRANDT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Trunks; Carpet Bags and Valises; Hardware; Cutlery; Crockery; Musical Instruments; Imported Havanna and Principe Segars; for sale by the Box only. A large assortment of Negro Blankets, Mackinaws, &c. &c.

Comprising in all one of the largest, handsomest and the most thorough assortment of Goods ever exhibited in this market, and will be sold cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay their accounts at first presentation.

Our friends and the public generally are very respectfully invited to give us an early call and secure a good bargain.

G. & L. BRANDT.

South side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 18, 1858. 54-tf

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 98tf

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

I am obliged to the Fayetteville *Observer* for publishing and calling public attention to the plan of a bank recommended by "A Citizen." Like the gentlemen who edit that paper, I may say, that I write "for what I believe to be the good of the State."

I think that in some things I am misconceived, and that the Editors have not duly calculated the probable profits of the bank. My purpose was to be brief, and it is not unlikely that I may, for this, have become obscure.

As the subject is interesting, I shall offer a few observations on the article of the *Observer*.

1. It is objected that the plan would not be "tempting to capitalists."

The *Observer*, I submit, does not give due weight to the fact, that by far the largest portion of capital in the State brings to its proprietor, at this time, a net annual interest only of 5¾ per cent. Yet the decided preference with the mass of intelligent capitalists, even, is to lend at that rate rather than take a 30 year bond. Many are investing their money at the South and West, on personal security and mortgage, at 7, 8, 9 and 10 per cent. Still the sagacious capitalist feels there is more security *"at home,"* and he is desirous of some place *there* in which he may vest and supervise his capital. But I proceed to the estimate of profits.

If 9 per cent. be made on the actual operating capital of $2,000,000, the 6 per cent. on $500,000 worth of State bonds added will present an entire profit of $210,000, which is 8 2-5 per cent. *per share* to each stockholder in the entire capital of $2,500,000, that is, each corporator will be entitled to 8 2-5 per cent. on his share of $100. If 10 per cent. is made, it gives to each share 9 1-5 per cent. That such a dividend as the former at least may be reasonably expected, is shown by all our past history of banking. I know many prudent men who would prefer to take stock in such a bank, rather than remove their money to the south and west, and obtain, as they can with great ease and little risk, 8 per cent.

2. "A Citizen" proposed that the bank should purchase and hold $500,000 of State bonds shortly becoming due, until they were gradually redeemed by the State at the rate of $50,000 a year. The objection is, that by this process that amount of the State's capital *will lie locked up*.

I do not admit the conclusion. If by the operation proposed, that amount of gold and silver would be withdrawn from circulation, not furnishing even the basis of a paper issue, but drawing an interest of six per cent., it would indeed be the deadest capital that ever had a key turned on it. But the operation is only a purchase by an association of individuals, from sundry individuals scattered hither and thither, of *their* State bonds, and holding them as they were previously held, except that they are to be paid by instalments of $50,000 each year until they are all paid. Suppose one capitalist now owned them all, and by agreement he should consent to receive of the State ten new bonds of $50,000 each, payable one bond each year, could it be predicated of this transaction, that the State had locked up $500,000 of its capital? When pay day came around could not the State either supply the amount by the issue and sale of new bonds, as now the Observer proposes to do, or by money raised by taxation?

It is unnecessary for me to express here my opinion as to the mode which the State ought to adopt in redeeming the deferred bonds. But if this were the place, I should not hesitate to say, that there ought to be some more show of vitality in our fiscal energies than the payment of the mere *interest* on our bonds, and an everlasting struggle to defer to the next thirty years the payment of a few hundred thousand dollars now due, contracted ten and twenty years ago. No policy in finance would sooner break down an individual, and none can be more sure to shake the credit of the State. However, if the bank shall take them up now, the State can adopt, when necessary, any advisable means to pay them off as they are demanded.

3. The *Observer* objects further against the plan of a "Citizen," that "the State itself borrows all it puts in, pays 4½ per cent. on what it borrows, and comes in for a full share of the profits of the individual investments which the writer seems to expect will be more than 8 per cent." I am not certain that I comprehend the nature of the objection. The better way of answering it therefore, is to restate so much of the plan as seems to furnish the objection: The entire capital paid in is to be $2,500,000. With this sum the bank purchases $500,000 worth of State bonds and operates on $2,000,000 in banking. Its profits are 6 per cent. on the bonds as long as they are held and the sum made on the business of banking. The entire profits, after laying aside the excess beyond 8 per cent. on $2,500,000, are divided among the stockholders according to their respective stock interest. The objection shapes the operation into a loan of $500,000 to pay off that amount of State bonds, and $200,000 for other purposes, making a sum total of $700,000, on which an interest of only $30,000 is paid by the State, being 4½ per cent. only.

It is true that the loss of interest at 6 per cent. is $12,000; but this is intended as a bonus for the charter, and in lieu of taxation. And the only question of interest to the stockholder is, whether, after this drawback, 8 per cent. can be realized. If it can, it matters not to him how large may be the boon to the State. In my view the greater it is the better is the plan.

4. "A Citizen" proposes that "as the bonds shall be redeemed, the amount paid to become stock in the bank." The *Observer* objects that this language implies "that the State, when redeeming this debt and taking up its bonds, is to receive, besides, stock in the bank to the amount of $500,000." The plan declares that the money paid shall become *"stock in the bank,"* and not *State stock* in the bank. But I will not take a turn at criticism with the *Observer;* if the language be susceptible of that meaning, the *Observer* does me but justice when it supposes I could have designed no such thing. The plan intended to make the *proceeds* of the bonds take the place of the *bonds* in every particular, except that the bonds were not to be the basis of discounts: the change intended was, that the proceeds should constitute such a basis. But the ownership of each was intended to be the same; that is, the bank was to be the proprietor as well of the proceeds as of the bonds.

5. The plan of "A Citizen" proposes to give the State the contingent fund on the expiration of the charter.

The *Observer* objects that this is a very high tax. Be it so. If the stockholder is secure in eight per cent., he ought to be satisfied; and it is the intent of the plan that the State shall have only such contingent fund as shall remain over an average of eight per cent.

I am gratified that the plan has attracted the attention of the press; and I trust that it will be fairly and impartially canvassed, and its errors exposed. I think if the *Observer* had understood "A Citizen" as he now explains himself, some of the objections to his plan would never have been raised. However, let the matter be pursued, for it is clear that a large sum must be raised in cash or otherwise, and a new bank established, or the present Bank of the State rechartered; and every patriotic citizen who possesses one good idea on the subject owes it to his State.

The *Observer* very truly says that capitalists will not embark in any bank loaded with restrictions and fettered with illiberal provisions. But it is equally certain that they prefer, however illiberal the provisions may be, that they be *certain, precise and limited in extent by a known and visible boundary*, before the highest liberality, which may be the subject of great change without and against their consent.

In conclusion, I will add, that I am quite sure, notwithstanding the doubts of the *Observer*, that a bank on the plan of "A Citizen," whether a new one, or the present one re-chartered, with the other provisions fair and just, would secure its existence in thirty days from the opening of the books.

A CITIZEN.

[*Correspondence of the Daily Progress.*]

RALEIGH, November 16.

My Dear Progress:—The Legislature is now in session, and the State will be carefully guarded. All the members appear to be bent upon retrenchment and reform. Just look at it—yesterday some profligate member moved in the House of Commons, that the reporters be furnished with the usual accommodations, that is, a table and a chair and a sheet of paper. The veteran John Kerr jumped to his feet and protested against the item "paper." He contended that the Legislature had nothing to do with furnishing reporters with *stationery*, and moved to strike out "paper." Now that is what Squiggins calls *pluck*, and taking the bull by the horns. John Kerr is on the right track. Let us have no more of such extravagance—if it has been the custom to furnish reporters with a sheet of paper daily, it has been a wrong custom, and ought not to be tolerated. Why a sheet of paper daily would amount to some eighty sheets per session, and would cost nearly thirty cents! A friend by me sneeringly remarked that it was small business, and would cost more to settle than the paper would cost in several years; "for," said he, "the pay of the House is about $375 per day; they sit about four hours daily; if this question consumes only fifteen minutes it will cost the State abont $23." But my friend did not look at the *principle* of the thing. No, but the gentleman who moved the original resolution did, and he withdrew the resolution when Mr. Kerr objected; so that the State shall save the wear and tear of a chair and table also. Retrenchment forever! Go it Kerr! Let the reporters find their own "stationery" and chair and table too.

Squiggins has been round and seen the office-hunters. They are great on "fish stories." It would amuse you to see how they work. They have had more sons and brothers killed in the Mexican war than their wives or mammies ever dreampt of. They have been sunk in debt by paying more "security money" than would liquidate the national debt. They have more sick families than you could shake a stick at, and they have seats in more churches than ever were built. Poor, patriotic, benevolent, afflicted, pious souls!

LIST OF PREMIUMS,

AWARDED at the 4th Annual Fair of the Moore County Agricultural Society, held at Carthage on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of Nov'r, 1858.

HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNETS AND CATTLE.

Best brood Mare and Colt, A A Harrington,	$3
" Stallion, under 3 yrs old, Martin Sheffield,	3
" Filly, 3 yrs old, K H Worthy,	3
" Jack, Duncan McIver,	3
" Jennet, Sam'l Barrett,	2
" Mule Colt, S C Barrett,	2
" Bull, S W Seawell,	2
" Milch Cow, Dr S C Bruce,	2
" Bull under 3 yrs old, N R Curry,	1
" Heifer 3 yrs old, Dr S C Bruce,	1
" Yoke Oxen, H C McLean,	3
2d best Milch Cow, N R Curry,	1
2d best Do. S W Sowell,	dip

TROTTING, SADDLE AND DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best Trotter in single harness, N M Alston,	$2
2d best Do., J L Bryant.	
Best Trotter under saddle, Jas C Dowd,	2
2d best Do., Neill Fry.	
Best Saddle Horse and fastest Pacer, J K McNeill,	2
2d best Do., G S Cole.	
Best pr Draught Mules, Alex'r Kelly.	

HOGS AND SHEEP.

Best Boar, E R Sowell,	$2
" Sow and Pigs, very fine, J T Phillips,	2
" Pair Pigs 7 months old, C D Sowell,	1
" Ram, J T Phillips,	1

POULTRY.

Best pair Shanghais, A A Leach,	cts. 50
" Cochin China Game, Master A M Curry,	50
" Bramahs, Master Johnny Kelly,	50
2d best Do. Mrs Martha Bruce,	25
Best pair Turkeys, Margaret McLeod Kelly,	50
" Geese, Master Patrick Kelly,	50
" Pigeons, Miss Eliza Jane Smith.	
" Ducks, Miss Margaret A Kelly and Miss Mary A Riddle,	50

DAIRY AND SALT PROVISIONS.

Mrs Wm C Campbell, Cheese, 1st prm	cts. 50
Capt Joab Cheek, Do., 2d prm	25
Mrs Wm C Campbell, May Butter,	50
Capt Joab Cheek, Do.	20
Mrs W M Person, Fresh Butter,	50
Joab Cheek, Do.	25
Mrs Neill R Curry, Do.	50
" W C Campbell, Do.	25
" Nathan Fry, Do.	dip.
Mr J T Phillips, best Bacon Ham,	50

VEGETABLES.

Nathan Fry, Turnips,	25
T B Tyson, Do.	2d prm
Fine specimens of Turnips, exhibited by Wm C Campbell, J R Sloan and Alex'r McIver.	
Robt W Goldston, Sweet Potatoes,	25
T B Tyson, Do	2d prm
J R Sloan, Do.	dip
Fine specimens of Potatoes, by Arch A Harrington, H C McLean and Dr Shaw.	
Mrs N R Curry, greatest variety Vegetables,	25
J B Cole, best Carrots,	prm
W C Campbell, best Beets,	prm
Nathan Fry, Coleworts,	prm
Mrs Dr Street, greatest variety Tomatoes, Parsley, &c,	25
Mrs Dr Street, best variety Beets, Parsnips,	25
" " specimen Celery,	dip
H C McLean, Irish Potatoes,	25
W C Thagard, Watermelons,	1st prm
S H Ritter, Do.	2d prm
Mrs M Kelly, Citron,	1st prm
S R Cole, greatest variety Radishes,	"
Fine specimens Radishes, by Alex McIver and Mrs Margaret Short.	
Mrs N R Curry, greatest variety Seeds,	50
" Dan'l McKenzie, Vegetable Steak,	25
M M Fry, Onions,	25

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.

Mrs Mary Tyson, Pickled Pepper,	50
" Martha Bruce, Jar Pickles, very fine,	50
" John McNeill, Do.	dip
" D J Johnson, Pickles,	25
Miss Mary A Rhodes, Dried Peaches, excellent,	25
" Lucretia Rhodes, " Apple, do.	25
J H Rowan, Buckwheat Flour,	25
Lewis Phillips, 1 bus Corn Meal,	50
B W Spivey, Do.	2d prm
Mrs Mary D Sowell, Loaf Bread,	50
" N R Curry, Do.	25
" John McNeill, Pound Cake,	25
" " Biscuit,	25
" Mary Tyson, Jar Pickles, Cucumber,	50
" C H Hooker, Catawba Grape Jelly,	50
" H C McLean, Apple Jelly,	50
" Mary Tyson, Scuppernong Jelly,	50
" D F Holmes, Apple do.	25
" Mary Tyson, Blackberry Wine, pure juice,	50
" H C McLean, Do.	25
" Martha Bruce, Quince Jelly,	50
Miss Martha Dowd, Blackberry do.	50
Mrs W C Campbell, " Wine,	dip
Miss Ann M Dowd, " "	dip
Mrs W C Campbell, Cider Wine,	50
Lockhart Fry, Apple Brandy,	prm
Mrs Sam'l Barrett, Peach Wine,	50
" Stephen Henly, Sweet Pickles,	50
" Mary Tyson, Brandy Peaches,	25
" N R Curry, Pickled Peaches,	50
" Dr Shaw, " Cabbage,	50
" N R Curry, " do.	dip
" Mary Tyson, Melon Preserves,	50
" Martha Bruce, Glass Melon do.,	25
" " " Tomato Wine,	50
" Mary Tyson, " Catsup,	50
" D R Shaw, Wild Grape Vinegar,	25
J T Phillips, Apple do.	25
B T Person, " do. 3 years old,	2 prm
Mrs Mary D Sowell, Blackberry Vinegar,	dip
J T Phillips, Sugar Cane Syrup,	50
A A Harrington, Do. Do.	25
Mrs L J Dowd, Blackberry Wine,	prm
" N R Curry, Pickled Pears,	50
" Mary Tyson, Pear Preserves,	50
" C Kelly, Do.	25
Miss Mary E Barrett, Crab-apple Preserves,	25
Mrs Malcom Kelly, Tomato Preserves,	50
" L J Dowd, Citron Do.	50
" H C McLean, Quince Do.	25
" Martha Bruce, Do. Do.	50
" L J Dowd, Peach Do.	50
" Martha Bruce, Do. Do.	dip
" Dr Shaw, Peach Do.	25
" J H Rowan, Irish Potato Starch,	25
" H C McLean, Potato Pudding,	1st prm
" John McNeill, Peach Tart,	"
Lewis Phillips, Bbl Flour,	$1
Arch B Curry, Apples,	50
N R Curry, Do.	50
B P Person Do.	25
B H Spivey, Do.	dip

AGRICULTURE.

N McK McNeill, best yield Corn per Acre,	$4
W M Person, best sample Wheat,	cts 50
John C Jackson, 2d best Do.	25
James C Davis, best sample Corn,	50
M G Campbell, 2d best Do.	25
J B Cole, Hand Tobacco,	35
N R Curry, Do.	25
H H & J B Martin, Cotton Plant,	25
B W Spivey, Black Oats,	25
" " Peas,	35
N R Curry, Do.	25
B W Spivey, India Cane,	25
" " best Rice,	25
B P Person, Flax Seed,	25
B W Spivey, Beans,	25
J R Sloan, White Winter Oats,	25
H C McLean, Irish Potatoes,	25
Nathan Fry, Turnips,	35
T B Tyson, Do.	25

MECHANICS.

Tyson & Kelly, fine Carriage,	$3
" " Buggy,	2
N R Currie, one-horse Wagon,	1
H H & J B Martin, Iron-toothed Harrow improved,	1
Joseph Thompson, Single Harness,	2
M G Campbell, Pair Boots,	1
" " Gaiters,	cts. 75
W W Hunsucker, Brogans,	50
Angus Curry, specimen Leather,	$1
H L Muse, Bedstead,	50

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Miss F Black, Shirt,	$1
Mrs Mary Tyson, Vest,	1
Dougald McDonald, Coat	1
Miss Flora Black, Pants	1
" P A Braun, Straw Hat	1
Mrs John M Ferguson, best White Blanket	1
" Martha Bruce, embr'd Toilet	cts 50
Miss Mary J Shaw, Do	25
Mrs M A Jolly, Carpeting, very superior	1
" B Richardson, Mixed Jeans,	dip
" W R Barrett, Black do.	35
" Do Brown do.	50
" Sam'l Barrett, do. do.	25
" Wm M Person, Fulled do	50
" Jno R Curry, fine Cloth	dip
" John McNeill, good piece Jeans	dip
Miss Lucretia Rhodes, plain Cloth	50
Mrs W M Person, Do	25
" Wm C Campbell, Checked Homespun	dip
Miss Flora Black, Do	dip
Mrs J D Jackson, Do.	dip
" John McRae, Do.	dip
" B P Person, Woven Shawl	50
Miss Christian Kelly, Knit do.	50
" Lucretia Rhodes, White Counterpane	75
Mrs Wm C Campbell, Do. Do.	50
" E Richardson, Checked Do	25
Miss M McRae, Do. Do.	dip
Mrs John McNeill, Do. Do.	dip
" Mary Hunsucker, White Do.	dip
Miss Jane Munroe, Embr'd Do.	75
" Flora Black, Raised Do.	50
" Christian Kelly, Knit Do.	50
" Mary A Fry, Figured Cloth	25
Mrs B P Person, Flax Table-Cloth	25
Miss Mary Fry, Do. Do.	dip
Mrs C C Muse, Cotton Do.	25
" W C Campbell, Flax and Flax Thread	1st prm
" Margaret Short, Do Do	dip
Miss Flora McDonald, Cotton Socks	25
Mrs D Short, Do.	dip
Miss A Fry, Clouded Do.	dip
" M M Fry, Do. Do.	dip
" Mary J Fry, White yarn Do.	25
Mrs H Warner, Do. Do.	dip
Miss Mary J Fry, Child's Do.	dip
" Martha Dowd, Ladies' Cotton Hose	25
" Margaret Fry, Do. Do.	dip
" P Fry, Do. Gloves	25
" E Rhodes, Coverlet,	50
Mrs B P Person, Do.	25
Fine specimens Coverlets, exhibited by Mrs W B Richardson, Mrs Henly, Mrs D Short and Mrs Mary D Sowell.	
Miss Margaret McRae, Colored Thread	25
Mrs S Jones, Bed Quilt	$1
" L J Dowd, Do.	50
A number of fine Quilts were exhibited, by Mrs B P Person, Mrs A A McKethan, Miss E Rhodes and Miss Flora Kelly.	
Miss Jane Fry, Bone-knit Gloves	25

TAPESTRY AND WORSTED.

Miss Mary Ann Kelly, Lamp Mat	25
" B Stuart, Cloak	50
" C Kelly, Shawl	50
" Mary A Kelly, Apron	25
Mrs L J Dowd, Child's Dress	50
Miss Mary R Jenkins, Child's Cloak	50
Miss S J Short, Sacque,	50
Miss H M Gaines, Emb'd Collar	50
" Martha Dowd, Handkerchief	25
Mrs D F Holmes, Child's Cambric Dress	50
Miss E A Jackson, do. Cap	25
" S J Jenkins, Work Box	25
" Nancy Sowell, Do.	dip
" E A Jackson, Watch Case	25
Mrs Mary Tyson, Pillow Case	25
Miss Nancy Sowell, Child's Prayer	25
" Bettie Hooker, Lord's Prayer	25
" Addie McNeill, Needle Work	25
" M E Montgomery, Pantalets	25
" Fannie Person, Pin Cushion	25
" Annabella Edwards, Woollen Gloves	25
Mrs Mary Tyson, Braided Slippers	dip
Miss M R Jenkins, Crochet Collar	25
Mrs J M Ferguson, Lady's Cap	dip
Miss S J Short, Child's Hat	25
" Caroline Short, Purse	25
" E M Dowd, Watch Guard	25

PAINTING, &c.

Miss Eliza A Jackson, Grecian Painting, excellent	50
" Do. Do. Crystal or Antique, superb	50
" Do. Do. Vase Flowers, Crystal Painting, very superior	50
" Cattie Robeson, Basket Fruit, water colors	50

DISCRETIONARY.

K H Worthy, pair Bay Colts	$5
John A Jackson, Panel Door	1
Do. Do. Window Sash	cts 50
J A Campbell, Bridle Bit	25
Angus Currie, Turpentine Hack	25
Miss Ellen Short, Lady's Cloak	1
M G Campbell, Yield Corn, 60 bus. on 2 acre	2
Do. Do. Wheat, 17½ bus. on 1 acre	1
Isham, servant, Saw Mill and Turning Lathe	3
Miss Martha Dowd, Lard 12 months old	20
Mrs B P Person, Do.	dip
Tyson & Kelly, Rockaway	2
John B Cole, Box Cigars	25
Mrs Angus Currie, Soft Soap	25

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

D. W. BOWMAN K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Sept. 17, 1858. 47itf

APPROVED BY ALL PARTIES.

It is seldom that a speech upon an exciting topic like the question of slavery meets with commendation from all political parties, but Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, appears to have had the remarkable fortune to have made such a speech, or at least to have won from all parties the credit of having delivered a candid, impartial and manly address, which is entitled to respect, if not to entire approval, in all sections of the country. We have felt interested in watching the reception of this speech, and the impression it has made in different parts of the Union, and among men representing different political views, and so far as our observation goes, it is every where pronounced a production of great power, and of great fairness to all.

We expect for this effort of Senator Hammond a good reception among the moderate men at the South, and of the North, and we hoped that its self-evident truths, and its undoubted candor and fairness would command the respect at least of the ultraists in both sections of the Union. In this we have not been disappointed. While exception is taken by the Charleston Mercury, and a few other Southern papers, to some of the positions in the speech, we apprehend that these exceptions are so few and so unimportant that the doctrines there laid down may be assumed to be the doctrines of the South, speaking of that part of the confederacy as a whole, and that the dissenters among the public men and the newspapers will not amount to a formidable show of hostility to this Southern platform, laid down by one of the ablest of Southern statesmen.

At the North, the views of Mr. Hammond have excited mingled feelings of surprise and of admiration. They have shown, not that the spirit and temper of the South is broken, not that their people do not mean to assert and maintain their rights, but that in asserting and maintaining them, they understand and appreciate their true relations to the other sections of the Union, that they base their demands on no frivolous pretexts, and ask for nothing to which they are not entitled under the Constitution. They have confirmed the conservative portion of our people, in the views they have long entertained, on the question of State rights, and they have established the conviction, already widely entertained, and by this able argument rendered far more general, that there is not such an antagonism between the slave and the free States, as to prevent them from existing together in the Union.

It is not to be supposed that Governor Hammond's views will everywhere be endorsed, in all their length and breadth, for this would be impossible; but it is fortunate, not only for the statesman who uttered them, but for the country at large, that they were presented in such form as to command universal respect. It is seldom that a Southern man gets a candid hearing at the North, when his theme is that of slavery, and perhaps we should add, that Northern men find the same difficulty in getting the ear of those in the South. But Senator Hammond has been singularly fortunate in this respect. The tone and temper of his speech, its candor, its frank admissions and apparently sincere declarations, have gained for it a hearing, and a circulation throughout the country, more general than is often accorded to a document of the same length. The Republican papers are many of them publishing it, and their comments have in most instances been such as to afford no cause of complaint by the author or his friends.

We are glad this question has thus been brought to public notice. It cannot fail to lead to its better understanding, and notwithstanding the unfortunate address of Gov. Seward, delivered almost simultaneously with that of Gov. Hammond, and which breathed a spirit so greatly in contrast with that of the latter gentleman, will, beyond all question, have a salutary influence upon the public mind.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

"The recent sound, philosophic, and sensible speech of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, to his constituents, has given him a prominence amongst conservative Northern men which may lead to his nomination for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention. In that speech he has uttered the views of a far-seeing statesman. He has had the sagacity to percieve and the boldness to utter the fact that the institution of slavery in the South is much safer within the Union than without. Whilst in it the South must be wholely united on any issue involving her constitutional rights, and there will always be in the North a large party whose interest and judgment will lead them to mind their own business and let the South alone. The Slave States have lost nominally the mere political preponderance; but in an issue detrimental to their rights they will always have a generous, manly, and honorable support, North and West."

N. Y. Correspondent of Nat. Intelligencer.

Without venturing upon any thing like an elaborate analysis and review of the positions lately advanced by Mr. Seward, we may premise by saying that we entirely dissent from what, literally construed, would seem to be the leading idea of the Rochester address. *We allude to the alleged incompatibility, under the same common Government, of the social systems respectively recognized by the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.* Under the limitations prescribed by the constitution of the United States, we can see no necessary occasion for that shock of antagonistic political principles which Mr. Seward appears to regard as the inevitable consequence of their juxtaposition, and which he more than intimates must result, sooner or later, in the entire preponderance of one system over the other.

We extract the above passage from an able and dispassionate article in the National Intelligencer, in order to express our hearty concurrence in the sentiment which it embodies. We fear it must be acknowledged that our esteemed contemporary at Washington has justly represented the leading idea of the speech delivered by Mr. Seward at Rochester, and from any such idea we totally dissent. We love freedom, and have no desire to see any enlargement of the area of slavery. But we utterly repudiate the sentiment, in whatever form of diction it is clothed, that the North and South, the free states and the slave states, cannot live in peace and harmony under a common constitution and government. We do not read the platform of the Republican party as sanctioning any such doctrine, but the reverse.

Commercial Advertiser.

The Cost of Hanging a Man.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth County, N. J., the Clerk has published a statement of the expenses incurred in the trial and execution of James P. Donnelly: it foots up to $3,759,49.

Strange but True.—Our friend, C. C. Clark, Esq., exhibited an oyster shell in our office yesterday morning, which contained nothing inside but a live toad fish, about three inches long. Mr. C. informed us that the shell was fast closed and as hard to get open as any other oyster shell. His wife was trying to open it, and had inserted the knife and prized open the shell far enough to see a pair of *eyes* peeping out, when she dropped it. He, more brave, or wishing to be considered more brave than his lady, courageously opened the shell, when instead of a large, fat, juicy oyster, there lay the toad fish!—*Newbern Progress.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Nov. 17.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, with Liverpool dates to the 6th, has arrived. News unimportant.

It was rumored that Lord Russell would succeed Lord Derby, as Premier.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara*, which took out the slaves captured on the brig *Echo*, from Charleston, arrived at St. Vincent on the 22nd. Sixty of the unfortunate negroes died on the passage.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Sales of Cotton for the week 4,700 bales. Decline during the week ⅛—some say ¼. Orleans Fair 7¼; middling 6¾; Upland Fair 7; Middling 6¾. Stock in port 420,000 bales, including 319,000 American.

Business in Manchester better, but prices slightly declined.

Flour has a declining tendency, but quotations are unchanged. Wheat very dull. Corn has a declining tendency, but prices nominal. Sugar heavy. Coffee firm. Rice quiet at 18s. 3d. Rosin steady at 3s. 11d. a 4s. Spirits turpentine dull at 40 a 40½.

Consols 97¼.

The Western Reserve Chronicle adds a new item to the history of Gorge Peabody, the liberal Americo-London banker. It says: "32 years ago the above millionaire was sawing wood for his board in New Haven, Conn."

Revenge is longer lived than gratitude. Endorse Mr. Smith's note to keep him from bursting, and he will forget all about it in a month. Pull Mr Smith's nose, and he will cherish a secret desire to burn your house down for the remainder of his life. Revenge is a passion. Gratitude appears to be only a sentiment. We can all hate; but it is only one man in a hundred that posesses sense enough to be thankful.

COMMUNICATION.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society was held in this place on Tuesday evening last. In the absence of the President, on motion, S. J. Hinsdale was called to the Chair.

The report of the Treasurer was read and approved. It showed a total amount of receipts for the past year, $611.56, and the total amount of disbursement up to this date $502.05.

The Society was gratified at the success of its late Annual Fair, and is determined to go to work with increased confidence and new energy for the next Fair, trusting that its friends generally will be ready to stand by them and encourage this laudable enterprise.

The election of officers resulted in the appointment of the following persons for the ensuing year, to wit: President, Joel Williams, re-elected. Vice Presidents, Jno. C. Smith, W. B. Wright, William McMillan. Executive Committee, A. A. McKethan, John Elliot, J. W. Pearce, Hugh McLean, W. McL. McKay, David Murphy, S. J. Hinsdale, Theo. Evans, J. A. Worth, Wm. Alderman, J. W. Strange, John Kirkpatrick, Arch'd McLean, John Buie, H. L. Myrover, R. E. Harris, J. G. Cook, J. P. McLean, Randal McDaniel, C. B. Mallett, Jesse H. Hawley. Secretary and Treasurer, J. P. McLean, re-elected.

There being no further business the Society adjourned.

S. J. HINSDALE, Ch'mn.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

HAWKS'S
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 2d volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in cloth binding, $3 in Library sheep, and $3 25 in half calf. IT WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise *free of postage*, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for $4 cloth, $4 50 sheep, or $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents, or others, who buy to sell again.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1858.

Cod Liver Oil Jelly,

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Nov'r 1. 59tf

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9, 1858. 35tf

MEDICAL Saddle-Bags, Pocket Cases, CUPPING CASES; French, English and American Trusses; Flesh Brushes; Abdomenal Supporters; Shoulder Braces; Probangs; Syringes; Thermometers; Hydrometers for Sugar and Syrup; Forceps; Suspensory Bandages, &c. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

Nov'r 8, 1858. 61itf

YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE, warranted genuine. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

Nov'r 8. 61itf

J. C. STEDMAN and J. W. HORNE,
Under the Name and Style of
STEDMAN & HORNE, JUN'R,

Have associated themselves together in a general

Grocery, Provision, Liquor and Barter Business,

And are now receiving a well selected Stock of Goods in their line, which they are willing to exchange for money or produce.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Brown, Crushed and Loaf Sugar;
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
Butter, Cheese, and Crackers;
Lard, Pork, and Western Bacon;
No. 1 Mackerel, in Bbls., Hfs. and Kits;
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars;
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Next door to D. & W. McLaurin, Hay St., Fayetteville, Nov. 18. } 64*8m

TERRYS
Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows: FIRST, (*and principally,*) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world. SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years. THIRD, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c., &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing. Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms.

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer & Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N. B.—Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1. 51*1tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1858

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We had the pleasure of a moment's conversation, a few days ago, with Mr. Kuper, Chief Engineer of the Coalfields railroad, who, with his Assistants, has been engaged for three weeks past in a re-survey of the third Division of the road, beginning 25 miles from town and terminating at Deep river. And he gives us the gratifying assurance that he has found a line which *reduces the distance* to the Gulf *about three miles*, to Egypt about two miles, can be more easily graded, and will be almost straight, portions of the distance for two or three miles at a time being a straight line.

This will reduce the first cost of the road, supposing it to be constructed to the Gulf, as it must be, sooner or later, to answer its proper ends, at least $50,000, and will reduce the cost of transportation upon it, for all time, more than seven per cent., or as 3 is to 43.

It may surprise some persons that this discovery is only now made. But the explanation is easy. As the funds of the Company were not in a condition to let out the 3d Division, there was no necessity till now of making a re-survey of it. But the application about to be made to the Legislature made it proper that the most perfect statement of the cost of the whole work should be made, and that the line should be ready to be put under contract at once, in case the application should be successful; therefore the resurvey was commenced nearly a month ago, and the result is important and cheering. The line now run has the great advantage of being in contact with one and in close proximity to others, of the most well known and important coal locations.

The President and Directors have applied to the Legislature, under a resolution of the Stockholders, for aid. They ask that the State will lend its bonds to the amount of $600,000, receiving in exchange the bonds of the Company for a like amount, and secured by a mortgage of all the property of the Company, present and prospective, amounting, with the $300,000 already expended on the road, to $900,000. The interest paid by the Company on its bonds will of course meet the interest on the State's bonds, so that no provision need be made by the State, by taxation or otherwise, to pay interest. In case of default by the Company to pay interest or principal, the State to sell the road under the mortgage. Provision to be made by a *sinking* fund for the redemption of the principal of the bonds.

This mode of extending aid is presented as every way the most unobjectionable. Besides the primary consideration of avoiding further taxation and indebtedness, it seems to be generally admitted that States do not construct or man

THE PROPOSED NEW BANK.—We copy from the Standard the communication of "A Citizen" in further explanation of his plan of a Bank, and in reply to our objections to it as originally stated by him.

We need not say much more on the subject. If "A Citizen" is right in being "quite sure" that such a charter as he has proposed would be accepted in 30 days after opening the books, then there is no need to say a word. If capitalists are satisfied thus to invest their money, so be it. We would sincerely rejoice to see the State realize such substantial advantages, whilst the stockholders were also satisfied.

But is he right in being thus sure? Our own impressions are, that the charter offered to the Bank of the State by the last Legislature, and rejected by the stockholders, was a more favorable one than that now proposed.

"A Citizen" *assumes* that the bank will make 9 per cent., and may even make 10 per cent., on its operating capital, and that all our past history of banking shows that at least the former amount will be made. We venture to controvert the accuracy of all these assumptions. Here and there a small bank, without branches, favorably located for doing an exchange business, has doubtless made more than 9 or 10 per cent. But we think that the average profit of banks in this State has not been 8 per cent. Four years ago the Bank of Cape Fear reported to the Legislature a statement of all its dividends for the preceding 20 years, and they averaged only 6¼ per cent. a year. This bank may be appropriately referred to, we think, as it is the only one which has been long in existence. All the others are comparatively new institutions, and all, save two, without branches, such as "A Citizen's" Bank must have.

So also "A Citizen" *assumes* that the operating capital will be $2,000,000, which cannot be, since he requires the Bank to lend the State $200,000 without interest, and to pay off and hold $500,000 of State bonds. These sums leave $1,800,000, out of $2,500,000, as operating capital; and consequently his $210,000 of profits (at 9 per cent.) must be reduced to $192,000; or 7⅔ per cent. instead of 8 2-5, as he has figured it.

Passing from this point, however, which is of no practical importance if capitalists are indeed ready to accept the charter in 30 days, we remark that in speaking of the State's capital being locked up, we did not mean, as "A Citizen" supposes, that it was locked up from the State, but from the bank. The State proposes to put in $600,000 as capital; but it makes forthwith "a forced loan," as they say in Mexico, from the bank; it borrows all, and more than all, that it possessed. That amount is therefore locked up from use by the bank.

As now explained, we have of course nothing to object to the provision for converting the amount paid for redemption of State bonds into "stock in the bank," except this, that the provision appears to us to be surplusage, having been elsewhere and more intelligibly provided for in its original plan, and that the term "stock in the bank" does not strike us as being the appropriate designation.

Equally unobjectionable is the present proposition to create a contingent fund of all the profits over an average of 8 per cent." We did not see it so expressed in the original plan. There it was provided that the excess over 8 per cent. was to be paid to the State for the School fund, and yet, *besides that*, a contingent fund of 7 or 8 per cent. was to be set aside for the State at the end of the charter, and that whether the profits were large or small. We admit that the stockholders would have abundant reason to be satisfied with 8 per cent, or even 7 per cent., on an average.

In conclusion, we would express our gratification at the good temper in which "A Citizen" presents his views; and our sincere wish that he may be right and we wrong in the opinions we have respectively formed of the degree of favor which his plan would find among capitalists. There is certainly force in his fact that the legal interest of money loaned, (deducting the State tax,) is only 5¾ per cent.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LEGISLATORS.—It is said, but we hope without foundation in truth, that the Opposition members of the Legislature evince a disposition to throw the entire responsibility of such legislation as the State stands in need of, in regard to the Finances, a Bank, and perhaps other questions, upon the Democratic party, because that party is in the majority. We trust that this is not so. No gentleman placed by his constituents in a position where he has power to aid or to retard the welfare of the State, should so far flinch from his own duty, and neglect his own privilege, as to stand passive, much less to offer active opposition, on any measure which may be necessary to the honor or the advancement of the State. No mere party consideration can ever justify so unpatriotic a course. And in our opinion it is the very last course to deserve or to secure party ascendancy. Every private citizen owes a duty to his State, and it is the high privilege of every one to lay his talent upon its altar. Much more is it the duty and privilege of the chosen Legislator. Let us beseech our friends, if any of them have entertained an idea so unworthy of themselves and of the State, to discard it, and go forward manfully in discharge of their duty, in the exercise of their privilege, and thus show that as party men they can *deserve* success, whether they receive it or not.

"'Tis not in mortals to command success;"
Let them "do more—*deserve* it."

U. S. SENATORS.—The Democratic Caucus tonight is expected to settle the matter of the Senatorships. Mr. Clingman, of course, will be one of the nominees. He has managed matters so well as to be without any opponent. The contest is for the seat occupied by Gov. Reid, and for this Messrs. Bragg, Holden and Reid are candidates. Gov. Reid is regarded as without any chance, whilst the friends of Holden and Bragg respectively are confident of the success of their favorite. One of these two will be the Senator, unless the two-thirds rule should be adopted, and a compromise on some one not now thought of rendered necessary.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of Quash, a slave, for murder, occupied the whole of Friday, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The case was, we learn, very ably argued on both sides, by Solicitor Strange for the State, and W. H. Haigh and B. R. Huske for the prisoner.

We scarcely ever enter a Court room, and did not do so during the last week, but it has given us great pleasure to hear from professional and other gentlemen of all parties, the highest commendation of the ability, efficiency and fairness of our former townsman, Solicitor Strange. He is universally regarded as a most excellent prosecuting officer.

THE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—It gives us pleasure to state that the number of pupils in this excellent and favorite Institution of our town now exceeds one hundred.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—The annual meeting was held in Raleigh on the 10th inst., and was largely attended. Rev. Jas. McDaniel was re-elected President.

$5000 was subscribed for the Southern Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C; between $400 and $500 for Domestic Missions, and about $1000 for other Church purposes.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church met in Newbern on Wednesday last. There were 58 Ministers and 43 Elders in attendance.

The Rev. W. W. Pharr, Moderator of last Synod, preached the opening Sermon. The Rev. Jacob Doll was elected Moderator, and Rev. R. H. Lafferty and Dr. D. P. Weir, Temporary Clerks.

The next Synod is fixed to meet at Wilmington on the 2d Nov. 1859.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER ROAD.—The annual meeting was held in Wilmington on Thursday last. Gen. Chandler of S. C. presiding, and R. H. Cowan and Mr. Gregg Secretaries.

The State stock was represented by Hon. S. J. Person, the South Carolina stock by Gen. Chandler, ——— Williamson, Esq., and Dr. Johnson. The Wilmington stock by T. C. Miller and A. Martin, Esqs., that of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Company, by Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq, Dr. J. D. Bellamy and Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr. The capital stock of the Company subscribed and paid up is $1,125,314 91.

Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., President, read the annual Report. The receipts for the year ending Sept. 30th 1858, have been $382,191 74, (a falling off of $80,324 18;) of which there has been derived from through travel $139,813 74; from way travel $70,697,05; up freights and minor sources $43,289 32; down freights $83,641 63; Mails, $43,750 00. The expenditures (both ordinary and extraordinary) for operating the road have been $223,067 49, leaving nett revenue equal to $159,124 25.

Of the decrease, $63,314 17 is in the through travel. This travel is already returning, as is shown by the receipts of the past month or six weeks; and it is expected that the receipts of the current year will exceed those of any previous year. And dividends will be realized at no distant day.

A resolution requesting the President and Directors to co-operate with the Wilmington & Weldon Company in the effort to get the control of the Seaboard Road, or other connecting route, was discussed and adopted. Also a resolution to ask the Legislature for authority to issue $300,000 of 8 per cent. preferred stock to pay a portion of the present debt.

Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., declined to be a candidate for re-election; and Thos. D. Walker, Esq., was elected President, by a vote of 6140 to 4132 for John Dawson, who was not a candidate. The thanks of the Company, and a free passage over the road for life, for himself and family, were unanimously voted to Mr. Mullins.

The former Directors were re-elected.

THE DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—At a Town meeting in Wilmington, on Friday night, after adopting measures to secure the erection of a Hotel, Mr. Cassidey, President, and Col. McRae, Director, gave cheering accounts of the condition of this work. The latter stated that "it would be open to the Coalfields during the coming week [this week.] The difficulty is in the matter of flats and steamers for the conveyance of minerals to market."

On motion of G. R. French, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by His Honor the Mayor to call upon the citizens for their signatures to a memorial to the Legislature in aid of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.

Messrs. W. A. Wright, G. R. French, E. A. Keith, T. W. Brown and Donald McRae were appointed the Committee.

SENATOR HAMMOND'S SPEECH.—It would appear from the extracts which we make on the preceding page that Senator Hammond has accomplished two marvelous feats, in reaching the Northern mind and extorting praise from that mind, even of both parties. It certainly was a well timed as well as able speech, for it was just in time to meet the ultra incendiary speeches of Seward, whose "vaulting ambition has o'erleaped itself." His extreme views have startled many of his own party, and done more good thereby than a hundred ordinary pro-slavery speeches. There is a now a better prospect of a truce between the two sections than there has been for several years past. And if these happy appearances should not be disturbed by some indiscretion of the fire-eating disunionists of the South, we may hope for peace.

There are signs that Seward has blasted his prospects of the Presidency.

COAXING.—The Washington Union of Thursday last contains an earnest appeal to Judge Douglas and his adherents to return to the true democratic faith; and assures them that, though the Administration wing has been "*wounded, outraged and insulted*" by them, "forgiving and forgetting" are even yet possible.

The Union appeals to the Douglasites to come back to the "majority." As the Douglasites claim to be in the majority already, it is likely that the Union's "majority" will go to them. This overture looks to the selection of Douglas as the next democratic candidate for President, not of choice, but of necessity.

The earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the past 12 months have been $3,857,485 79, a falling off of $760,530 16.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

In addition to the details furnished by our Reporter of the doings of Tuesday and Wednesday last, we glean the following facts from the Standard:—

Messrs. McDonald and Humphrey, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Bridgers, Ferebee and Love on the part of the House, were appointed the Committee on Joint Rules.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson of the Standard were re-elected State Printers, by a vote of 104 to 46 for J. W. Syme and 2 scattering.

Each House ordered of the Governor's Message 10 copies for each member. The Message was read by the Clerk of the House, but its reading was dispensed with by the Senate.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Turner, a "Committee on Constitutional Reform" was ordered, to consider all proposed amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. Bledsoe's bill to alter the Constitution provides for the imposition of such taxes on all colored inhabitants of the State as the Legislature may hereafter impose. [The object being, of course, to increase the tax on all slaves, instead of the present uniform amount of tax and entire exemption of young and old slaves.]

Both Houses resolved to have the daily meetings opened with prayer—in the House on motion of Mr. Ferebee, who advocated it, and it passed, 99 to 12; and in the Senate as a new Rule introduced by Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Rules. The Clergy of the City had proposed to perform this service alternately.

The Treasurer's Report was received and ordered to be printed.

Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

The Memorial of the President and Directors of the Western Railroad, making a statement of its present condition, and asking for State aid towards its completion, with a bill to carry the prayer into effect, was presented in the Commons by Mr. McKay, and in the Senate by Mr. Gilmore, and both Memorial and Bill were ordered to be printed by each House.

Mr. Rufus H. Page, the present Secretary of State, was re-elected, 151 votes to 8 scattering; and Curtis Brogden was re-elected Comptroller, 118 votes to 38 for Mr. Ramsay.

Commons Bills, &c., introduced:

Mr. Dortch, a bill to prohibit betting upon elections. Also a bill to prohibit the circulation of bank bills of less amount than three dollars.

Mr. Williams, a bill to repeal the 114th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Usury.

Mr. Green, of Franklin, a bill to authorize the Governor to distribute a copy of the Revised Code to each acting Justice of the Peace who shall not have a copy of the same; and also to all hereafter appointed upon due notice of their qualification.

Mr. Benbury, a resolution, when any bill asking for an appropriation by the State shall be referred to a committee, and they recommend its passage, it shall be their duty to report ways and means by which the appropriation shall be raised.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, opposed the resolution, as it virtually repealed the rules of the House, and would put an end to every effort to get an appropriation.

Mr. Norwood moved it be laid on the table.

Motion adopted—yeas 82, nays 28.

In the Commons, Mr. Hill of Stokes moved to amend the Rules by introducing one allowing the "previous question" to be put when demanded by a majority, and precluding all debate upon the question, when put.

Mr. Kerr strongly opposed the motion as a preventative of fair debate, advantageous only to partizans and politicians. He would have no objection to the English mode as used in the House of Commons, but here it would be only used to deprive the minority of a full debate. It was a tyrannical rule, and he opposed it as an advocate of the rights of a minority.

Mr. Dortch was in favor of the "previous question," but wished to strike out "majority" and insert "two-thirds."

Mr. Hill accepted Mr. Dortch's amendment, and supported it as necessary to prevent a factious opposition; it would only be demanded by a large majority, and would not be used to trespass upon the rights of the minority. After some further remarks by Mr. Hill,

Mr. Outlaw demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was rejected—55 to 57.

Mr. Norwood gave notice that he would introduce a bill to supply sufficient means to form a sinking fund to meet the present and prospective indebtedness of the State.

Mr. Reeves presented a memorial from 1000 citizens of Surry, complaining of dams being erected across Yadkin river, and gave notice that at an early day he would offer a bill to redress their grievances.

Senate bills, &c, introduced:

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to amend the 4th article of section 1 of the 28th chapter of the Revised Code entitled "County Revenue and Charges."

Mr. Humphrey, a bill to permit free persons of African descent to choose their own masters and become slaves.

Mr. Thomas, a bill to amend the act of 1836, and to confer the privileges therein conferred on the Charleston, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company on the North Carolina, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Turner, a bill to repeal the 2d clause of of the 3d section of the 4th article of the constitution of the State.

By Mr Bledsoe, a bill to increase the sinking fund, by the payment of an annual sum into it from the public treasury.

Mr. Leach, a bill to pay justices of the peace for taking the tax lists. The compensation proposed is $3 per day.

Mr. McKoy, a bill to amend the chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Usury." Proposes 10 per cent. and 6 per cent. under certain circumstances. Referred to judiciary.

Mr. McDonald, a bill to establish a Homestead Freehold.

In the Senate Mr. Turner moved, and in the House Mr. Ferebee, and again Mr. Meares, to go into the election of Senators. But the majority voted down the motions.

Senate Committee on the Governor's message relating to State Geology—Messrs Donnell and Davidson.

In the Senate, a good deal of discussion occurred on a resolution of Mr. Martin of Stokes to repeal the Rule just adopted to have the daily sessions opened with prayer. The principal objection seemed to be that if the clergy performed service they ought to be paid. Messrs. Martin, Ashe, Turner, Lane, Pitchford, Worth, and Houston, advocated the repeal; and Messrs. Edney, Gorrell, McDonald, Donnell, Bledsoe, Straughon and Douthitt supported the rule. The motion to strike out the rule was lost, 23 to 21.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

NOVEMBER 19.

MESSRS. HALE:—I send you below the House Committees as announced this morning. They are not complete:—

On Judiciary.—Messrs. Kerr, Bridgers, Smith, Dortch, Norwood, Outlaw, Ransom, Badham, Fleming, Hargrave and T. R. Caldwell.

On Internal Improvements.—Bridgers, Morehead, Ripley, Hall of Rowan, Smith, McKay, Love, Costner, Meares, Higgins and Sparrow.

On Privileges and Elections.—Waters, Ripley, Benbury, Hutchins, Kirby, Green of Chatham, Holdsclaw, Leffers, McCotter, Brummell and Reeves.

On Claims.—Scales, Hall of Warren, Baird, Washburn, Benbury, Bryan of Craven, Chambers, Burke, Henry, Faison and Purdie.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Baxter, Barbee, Walser, Byrd, Dickson, Dockery, Tomlinson, Reeves, Farrow, Hester and Cox of Pitt.

On Education.—Hill of Halifax, R. K. Bryan, Faribault, Ferebee, W. F. Green, Taylor, Jones of Orange, Masten, Fagg, Pritchard and Windley.

On Agriculture.—Dancy, Bullock, Clapp, Gentry, Long, Masten, Hill of Stokes, Lewis, Gatling, Purdie and Waddill.

On Private Bills.—Simpson, Lyon, Harrington, Gaither of Iredell, Moore of New Hanover, Reagan, Sparrow, Foy, Gardener, Morgan, Woodfin, Moore of Martin and Sanders.

Branch Committee on Military Affairs.—Simpson, Dargan, Fagg, Whitfield and Roney.

On Finance.—Fries, Morehead, Bridgers, Thompson, Leak, Smith, Haywood and Bryan of New Hanover.

On Free Persons of Color and Slaves.—Badham, T. R. Caldwell, Outlaw, Norwood and Dortch.

Latest—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Nov 20.

Since my last there has been but little business done. Bills come in pretty rapidly. Never-ending Alleghany county was introduced in the House to-day. The bill to create this county has been brought forward session after session and is as often rejected.

Mr. Waddill of Stanly, to-day, introduced a resolution to inquire into the right by which a member holds a seat in the House and the office of Clerk and Master in Equity at the same time. This it is supposed will, if reported on, affect somewhat the seat of a member from Wake.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced a resolution which was rejected, requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reforming the law concerning warranties for slaves.

Mr. Dortch introduced a bill of some importance concerning the property held by wives previous to marriage.

Mr. Thornburg, a bill for the better regulation of the militia. It amends R. C. chap. 35, sec. 1, so as to allow any one 35 years old to make oath before a Captain's court martial and be discharged.

Mr. Foy, a bill to charter a Railroad company from the Coal Fields to some point on Beaufort Harbor. It is about the same as Mr. Humphrey's bill of last session. The House refused to print.

A bill of some importance to the West, and certainly to people who visit the West during the summer, was introduced yesterday, to build a turnpike from Asheville to the highest point of the Black Mountains.

No further developments as to Senator, the election will come off about Tuesday. Quite a spirited and amusing discussion occurred in the Senate on a proposition by Mr. Turner to go into the election forthwith.

EGO.

The following is the remainder of Speaker Settle's Committees:

On Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpike—Messrs. Bryson, Stanford, Walker, Dula and Thornburg.

On Swamp Lands—Messrs. Speight, Sparrow, Watson, Farrow and Stephens.

On Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Messrs. Love, Cox of Jones, Speer, Kirby and Eller.

On Corporations—Messrs Hill of Halifax, Dargan, Moore of Martin, Jones of Craven, Caldwell of Guilford, Smallwood, and Simonton.

On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs Williams, Wallace, Craven, Blount, and Reeves.

We are indebted to Edward Cantwell, Esq., Clerk of the House of Commons, for several printed Bills, &c. Such courtesies of Mr. Cantwell, with similar attentions of our Reporter, will enable us to keep our readers advised of the character of the measures proposed.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next is the day appointed by Gov. Bragg.

LARGE BEET.—We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Q Dowd, of Chatham, for the largest Beet we have seen in some years, weighing eight pounds. It is pleasant to see such an evidence that a farmer's grounds "bring forth abundantly," and is an assurance that he feeds liberally that which feeds him bountifully.

SUGAR CANE SIRUP.—Mr. John Holmes has presented us with a bottle of this Sirup, part of 17 gallons which he made from half an acre of sand hill land. It is very fine.

HOOP SKIRTS.—The Petersburg Express objects to these fashionable articles that within four days it had heard of three fatal cases of burning of ladies in consequence of their dresscs taking fire from the expansion. They occurred in Pittsylvania county, Powhatan county, and in Richmond.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE ROBESON FAIR.

Messrs. Editors:—The Fourth Annual Fair of the Robeson County Agricultural Society was held at the Red Springs on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last. The attendance was large and the Fair was very successful, and gave satisfaction to the officers and friends of the Society. The contributions were equal in number and superior in quality to those of last year; a very marked improvement could be observed in the Live Stock department. The departments generally were well represented, and especially Floral Hall, which proved the ladies had worked with their accustomed zeal and patriotic devotion, in a good cause. The articles in this department, for usefulness, beauty and taste could not be excelled, and convinced me that the ladies never fail to do their part well.

The Annual Address was delivered on Friday by Hector J. McNeill, Esq. of Robeson. It was a chaste, appropriate, and purely an agricultural production. After this, the List of Premiums was read by W. J. Stuart, the prompt and efficient Secretary of the Society. James A. Smith, the President, received the first premium for the best acre of Cotton, 1670 lbs., also for the best 40 acres, averaging 800 lbs. per acre. W. C. McNeill (Big Marsh,) on the best 5 acres Cotton, 1264 lbs per acre. W. C. McNeill (Bear Swamp,) best acre of Corn, 47 bushels 3 quarts.

Among the attractive articles in Floral Hall was a painting by Miss Kate McNeill, which was truly beautiful. It represented in a striking and life-like manner the Farm Yard with its family of animals, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, with their attendants. They looked so natural that I imagined I could almost hear the horses romping, the cows lowing, and the milkmaid talking to the man with the rake in his hand.

Good order prevailed and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion. EAAN.

The Snake Potato.—We were shown the other day a sweet potato so exactly resembling a snake coiled for repose, even to the eyes, that it almost turned our stomach, when we reflected that perhaps we had eaten, at some time or other, one of the distant connections of this representative of the snake family. Much as we love this delicious vegetable, if they take upon themselves the exact similitude of the snake in future we shall decline eating them. This curiosity may be seen at Smith & Lindsey's Drug Store.

Comes there a time when geese and swine,
And turkeys chew tobacco,
And sweet potatoes snakes become;
And dogs and sparrows take to rum;
And mankind to cold water—
We'll sweet potatoes let alone,
And dine on green persimmons.

Wadesboro Argus.

Mr. Sebastian has been unanimously re-elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas.

California—An inviting Country.—For the benefit of such of our readers as wish to emigrate to the land of gold, the great El Dorado, California, we publish the following extract from a letter to the Editor of the Progress, from an old friend, a very intelligent gentleman who has been in California over ten years:

"You have been wise in not coming to California. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the poorest and most miserable State in the Union.

More poverty, more crime, more insanity, more divorces, more lawsuits, more idleness, more grog shops and gambling houses, and in fact, more of everything that tends to demoralize society and make a people miserable and unhappy, than in any other portion of the known world."

Newbern Progress.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery County, on Thursday the 4th inst., by J. A. Sanders, Esq., Mr. ELIAS SLACK of Randolph County, to Miss NANCY HURLY, of Montgomery Co.

Also, at the residence of Col. A. H. Sanders, on the 10th Oct'r, by J. A. Sanders, Esq., Mr. GEO. DENNIS to Miss MARTHA SMART, all of Montgomery Co.

In Sampson county, on the 18th, by J. Fowler, Esq., A. J. HAWLEY, of Wilmington, to Miss R. E. PARKER.

DIED,

At Kenansville, N. C., on the 9th inst., Mr. RICH'D B. HERRING, a native of Sampson Co., aged 23 years and 5 months.

At Laurinburg, Richmond county, on the 17th of Oct'r, HENRY D., infant son of Major D. C. and Mrs. M. J. McIntyre, aged about 6 months.

In Wilmington, on the 19th inst., in the 12th year of her age, ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of B. W. and Ann E. Beery.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The Great Grand Master having been pleased in his inscrutable Providence to remove our Brother CHARLES W. CREASON from our Lodge below to the Grand Lodge above, thus severing another link from the chain that binds us together, we find a consolation in showing our esteem for him by offering up to his memory this tribute of affection,

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss which our Lodge has sustained in the death of Brother Creason, snatched from us in the meridian of his life and usefulness, we submit with the greater resignation, in the belief that he is translated from the troubles of a transitory existence to the full fruition of the pleasures of an endless life.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the relatives of our Brother, with the expression of our sympathy with them in the loss of a friend and Brother.

Resolved, That a blank page in our Record Book be inscribed with his name and consecrated to his memory.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and one sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

H. B. ELLIOT,
S. G. WORTH,
B. MOFFITT, } Com.

Nov. 15, 1858.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 22.

BACON—	12½ a 13		American	6 a 0	
BEESWAX—	25 a 00		English	4 a 0	
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00		LARD—	13 a 14	
Adamantine	28 a 32		LEAD—	8	8½
Sperm	00 a 00		MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½		Cuba	30 a 31	
Laguira	15 a 16		N. Orleans,	45 a 50	
Java	20 a 00		NAILS—	4½ a 5	
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00	
Fair to good,	10 a 10½		Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00	
Ordin. to mid.	a		SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 40 a 0 00	
Gunny,	18 a 20		Alum	0 60 a 0 00	
Dundee,	18 a 20		FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00	
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00		Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25 a 2 50	
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0		SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00		P. Brandy,	1 00 a 0 00	
FEATHERS—	35 a 40		N. C. Apple	0 70 a 0 00	
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80	
Family,	5 37 a 5 50		N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 55	
Super.	5 25 a 0 00		Northern do.	35 a 0 00	
Fine,	5 00 a 0 00		SUGARS—		
Scratched,	4 75 a 0 00		Loaf	15 a 00	
GRAIN—			Crushed	13 a 13½	
Corn,	80 a 90		Coffee	10 a 11½	
Wheat,	95 a 0 00		Porto Rico	10 a 00	
Rye,	90 a 1 00		New Orleans	00 a 00	
Oats,	0 45 a 0 50		TALLOW—	10 a 00	
Peas,	0 75 a 0		WOOL—	18 a 19	
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10		TURPENTINE—		
Green	4 a 00		Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00	
IRON—			Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00	
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0		Hard,	1 25 a 0 00	
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0		Spirits,	43 a 00	
PERUVIAN GUANO—					
5 tons and upwards,		$65 per ton,			
A less quantity,		70 " "	} of 2000 lbs.		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Slight animation.
Flour—Gradually declining.
Corn—Finds ready sale.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 20, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow $3, Hard 1 75. No sales of Spirits or Rosin. Tar 2 25. Corn 75. Cotton 10 to 11.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9 to 10⅜. Sales of the week 422 bales.

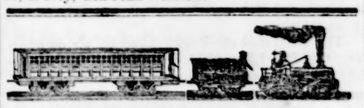
COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov'r 19—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Jones & Sheeling, J J Fonda, G W Sheeling, A J Woodward, Stedman & Horne, Jr, J N Smith, G & L Brandt, H L Myrover & Co, Worth & Utley, M McKinnon, D Anderson, Mrs M Banks, Rev G McNeill, R Jones, D Murphy, S W Tillinghast & Co, W Jones, A A McKethan, C W Andrews, S J Hinsdale, Deep River Manf Co, Elkin Manf Co, Rev Dan'l Johnson, B N Marston, S T Hawley & Son, G W Williams & Co, Jos Ottarburg, W Draughon, Mrs R Strange, H H Depo, J M Worth & Son, R S French, Smitherman & Spencer.

Lutterloh's Line. Nov'r 20, Str Fanny, Nov 21, Str Southerner, with goods for W Martin, W McLaurin, S W Tillinghast & Co, W N Tillinghast, R E Heide, P Taylor, G W Williams & Co, R W Goldston, J T Houston, Starr & Williams, J R Lee, Jas Breece, J B Starr, J W Lett, John Shaw, D Anderson, C E Leete, G McNeill, H & E J Lilly, Dr B W Robinson, E J Hale & Son, C B Mallett, T S Lutterloh, J Ottarburg, Ann Ray, A G Thornton, G W I Goldston, Murchison, Reid & Co, W E Troy, Jas Martine, Fay & W Rail Road.

Nov'r 22—Str Sun, with goods for D Willis, [H]. D Evans, Chas Bryan, J W Rundle, D M Allen, J M W, A G Thornton, A Holmes, E F Moore, J J Moore, C E Leete, Henry McDonald, J H Hall, Stedman & Horne, Jr, R Ivey, Gen John Winslow.



WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.

Nov'r 22. 65-

PATENT AXLE GREASE. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Nov'r 8. 6litf

WHITE ZINC, White Lead, Paints, OILS, of every description. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Nov'r 8. 6litf

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have formed Copartnership under the name of

GOLDSTON & FULLER,

And offer for sale a large and well selected stock of *GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, COTTON YARN, SHEETINGS, &c.*

To which they call the attention of their friends and customers generally. Store one door East of H. & E. J. Lilly.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.] [A. W. FULLER.
Nov'r 20. 65-1m

GRASS SEED.

HERD'S GRASS;
RED CLOVER.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Nov'r 22. 65-itf

MATCHES.

ROUND WOOD, WAX, and LOCOMOTIVE MATCHES.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Nov'r 22. 65tf

BURNING FLUID,

KEROSENE OIL. Just received and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Nov'r 22. 65itf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, December 22d, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock,

CROSS CREEK FACTORY,

containing Eight Spinning Frames and Ten Sets of Cards, with willow Whipper and Picker, and all other Gearing belonging to the same, with a first rate Lathe. This lot contains Five Acres of Land, on which are all of the Out-buildings for factory purposes and a large Dwelling House and Well of excellent water in the yard. Also, ONE LOT on Ann Street, on which are Three Double Houses. Also, THREE BRICK STORES on Person Street, adjoining the Cape Fear Bank lot on the East, with a large Lot in the rear and commodious Warehouses.

Here is an opportunity for investing money that will pay a good per cent. on the investment. Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the property by calling on the subscriber. Terms made known on the day of sale. JAMES KYLE, Jr.
Nov'r 20, 1858. 55-

TRUST SALE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, (to close two Deeds of Trust executed to me by the late Charles S. Johnson,) on Saturday 27th Nov. 1858, at 12 o'clock, TWO STORES in the Arey Block of Buildings.

House and lot known as the ALLEY HOUSE.
House and lot on East side North Street.
House and lot on West do do do.
Three to five Acres LAND, known as the King Lot.
Terms at sale. T. S. LUTTERLOH, Trustee.
Nov. 22, 1858. 65ts

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE MILCH COW. Also, to sell, two Dry Cows. Apply to E. J. HALE.
Nov'r 22.

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1y

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

NOTICE.

Likely Young Negroes Wanted.

MEN, BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS.

ANY persons having such Negroes for sale, will do well to give me a call before selling elsewhere, as I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. I may be seen or addressed at Warrensville, Sampson county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
Nov. 19. 65*2mpd

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having at March term, A. D. 1858 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Munroe, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to the said Estate will please to make immediate payment.
Nov'r 8, 1858.

FURTHER NOTICE.

HAVING obtained an order of Court to that effect, we shall, on the first day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Muaroe, deceased, expose to public sale the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of THIRTEEN valuable NEGROES, most of them young; also the crop of Corn, Fodder, Potatoes, Hay &c.; Cattle, several Horses and Mules; one Saw-Mill on Little River; Blacksmith Tools, and various other articles. The property will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 1st day of December.

D. A. MONROE,
J. McLAUCHLIN, Adm'rs.
Nov'r 22. 1t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail of Moore County, North Carolina, a Negro Man who says his name is HUGH; says he belongs to Daniel Shaw of Robeson County, North Carolina. Hugh is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, had on when committed to jail a dark frock coat and gray cotton pants. The owner of said boy is notified to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.
Nov. 11, 1858. 65*4t

KEROSENE OIL.

Advance in Price.

I AM now selling Kerosene Oil AT $1 75 PER GALLON, the 'Kerosene Oil Company' having advanced their price on the 10th inst.

S. J. HINSDALE.
Nov'r 15. 63-

FRESH TEAS,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

JAS. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, PERFUMERY,

Dye Stuffs, Liquors, Instruments, &c.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of large additions to his stock; to which he invites the attention of physicians, planters, and others.

JAS. N. SMITH, Market Square.

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9. 35tf

MRS ALLEN'S and Wood's Hair Restoratives; Perfumery, Brushes, Pomatums; Colognes, Glycerine and other Soaps; Extracts, Toilet Powders, &c. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Nov. 16, 1858.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

The meeting of the representatives of the people in General Assembly is always a matter of public interest. Clothed as they are with the exclusive law-making power of the State, with no check upon its exercise, when constitutionally employed, save that of public opinion, and with authority also to elect persons to fill high and important stations, not only in the State, but in the councils of the Federal Government, we can well see why the assembling of such a body should excite the liveliest interest. But while this has been usually the case with regard to Legislatures which have preceded the present one, it is emphatically so as to this.

Questions of State policy and duty of very grave importance, it is known, will be presented to you, as to some of which, doubtless, much diversity of opinion will be found to exist.

In a government constituted like ours, these differences of opinion will always prevail, not only between political parties into which a community may be divided, but between the members, even, of the same party organization. Such differences, however, are but the result of that freedom of opinion to which all are entitled, and for the proper exercise of which no one ought to complain.

I doubt not that you will be prepared to give to all matters upon which you may be called to act, a careful consideration, and I trust that in doing so, your counsels may be so guided as to promote the general welfare of the State. In the discharge of my duty, I shall, in this communication, lay before you such views and suggestions of my own, as I deem suitable to the occasion.

The first subject to which I invite your attention is the very important one of the State debt and finances.

In reply to a resolution of the last General Assembly, the Public Treasurer reported the bonded debt of the State to be, on the 13th December, 1856, $5,153,802 55

Of which has been since paid a bond to the trustees of the University of North Carolina, 6,000 00

$5,147,802 55

This debt has been since increased by the amounts and for the purposes following:

Consolidating Interest with principal on bonds to Literary Board, by resolution of the last General Assembly,	$ 25,202 45	
Bond to Bank of Cape Fear, for loan,	41,000 00	
Bonds for Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road,	20,000 00	
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road,	6 000 00	
Lunatic Asylum,	21,000 00	
Atlantic and North-Carolina Rail Road for balance of subscription,	583,500 00	
Lunatic Asylum, under act of last Session for enclosing grounds, &c,	85,000 00	
Subscription to Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company,	250,000 00	
Loan to Atlantic and North Carolina Rail-Road Company,	400,000 00	
Western North Carolina Rail Road,	400,000 00	
		$1,731,702 45
		$6,879,505 00

Making the bonded debt of the State upon which she is primarily liable, at this time, six millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and five dollars. Of this amount, the payment of the principal and interest of the sum of $400,000, loaned in State Bonds to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, is secured by a deed in trust on the Road and other property of the Company, in conformity to the act of last session authorizing the loan. So far, the Company has failed to pay the interest on the bonds. It is hoped, however, that, when fairly in operation, it will be able to do so, and relieve the State to that extent.

I will state also, that for two years last past, the State has been compelled to pay the interest upon bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company for $300,000, by reason of her endorsement thereof, and that she is liable in like manner for the ultimate payment of the principal as it falls due, one-third in the year 1865, the like amount in 1875, and the residue in 1885.

Under existing laws, State Bonds are to be issued as follows:

For balance of first subscription to Western North Carolina Rail Road,	$200,000 00
For subscriptions to same, made 10th August last, under act of last session, to complete the first section of the Road to Morganton,	440,000 00

These bonds, in all probability, will be called for, and issued before the meeting of the next General Assembly.

It is proper for me to state also, that there has been, for some years, a floating debt due by the State, kept on foot from year to year, by resolutions passed from time to time by the Legislature, authorizing the Public Treasurer to make temporary loans to pay the liabilities of the State, and which loans have been annually paid off upon the coming in of the public taxes. The amount of this debt has been gradually increased by the payment of interest on these loans and the excess of appropriations over the receipts from revenue, until it reached near the end of the last fiscal year, about the sum of $302,418.

This debt has been a serious inconvenience, I may say, in fact, an *incubus* upon the Treasury, and will continue to be so, unless some permanent provision is made for its relief.

It is true, the debt was discharged out of the incoming revenue at the end of the last fiscal year, but it has left a *vacuum* in the Treasury to that extent, which must be supplied by new loans, or in some other manner, before the incoming of the revenue for the present fiscal year. In fact, it is the opinion of the Public Treasurer, as you will see from his estimates, that, if temporary loans are resorted to the amount of the floating debt this fiscal year will exceed that of the last, and that about the sum of $400,000 will be required. This amount taken from the revenue to be paid at the end of this fiscal year, would nearly empty the Treasury and leave it without means for the next twelve months.

The monetary difficulties experienced throughout the country in the fall of last year and for several successive months thereafter, fully proved the impolicy of trusting to the resource of such loans to preserve the credit and honor of the State. It gives me pleasure to say that, in this emergency, our banks, with some two or three exceptions, came to the aid of the State, and thus enabled the Public Treasurer to meet all her engagements.

It seems to me to be a matter of the first importance to relieve the Treasury from this burthen and to place it upon such footing for the future, that a like hazard may not be a second time incurred.

Of the bonded debt of the State, of which I have given a statement, there will fall due of principal, from time to time, in the year 1859 $200,000, and on the 1st January, 1860, $500,000. Provision must be made by you at this session to meet these debts, and I hold it almost as imperative that you should also provide for the floating debt, as estimated by the Public Treasurer, making together about Eleven Hundred Thousand Dollars. How it is to be done is a matter well worthy the consideration of every one who has at heart the best interests of the State. We cannot raise the amount by taxation in the short time we have to do it, without imposing a burthen that would fall heavily upon the people. Nor, under existing circumstances, is it at all probable that the amount could be obtained by loan, upon such terms and for such time as would make it desirable. The time was, but I think it has now passed, when the holders of these bonds would readily have exchanged them for State coupon bonds at a long date. It seems to me, therefore, that, with our present resources, almost the only alternative left is to make coupon bonds of the State at a long date, with a provision in the bill authorizing their issue, to create a special sinking fund sufficient to pay, and inviolably pledged to pay, these bonds at maturity; and that the bonds should then be sold in the market as the money may be wanted at the Treasury. Judging from the present prices of our bonds in market, I believe that such bonds with a fund pledged for their ultimate payment, would sell for *par* if not for a *premium*. I shall be much pleased if a more feasible scheme for relief than the one suggested, can, in the circumstances in which we are placed, be devised by the Legislature.

The books in the Treasury Department show that the revenue of the State from all sources, except from the sale of State bonds for the two fiscal years ending the 30th of September last, was for the year 1856–'7, $512,205 02, and for the year 1857–'8, $507,450 35.

It should be stated, however, that about the sum of $7,000, part of the sum first named, properly belonged to the year 1855–'6, not having been actually paid into the Treasury, as it should have been, before the end of that fiscal year, while about the sum of $4,000 should be added to the second sum named, for defaults by Sheriffs, which will probably be collected during the present fiscal year. These amounts of revenue compare favorably with those reported to the last General Assembly for the years 1854–'5 and 1855–'6

Should the revenue continue the same for the present and next fiscal year, and bonds to the amount of the floating debt be disposed of, the Treasury for the two years would realize about the sum of $1,400,000, an amount, in all probability, sufficient to pay the interest upon the existing State debt, and also the current expenses of the State Government. But as to this I do not wish to be considered as speaking with absolute certainty, the estimates at the time of preparing this statement not having been completed by the Public Treasurer.

By an act of the last General Assembly it was made his duty "to furnish estimates of the expenses of the State for two years next succeeding the close of the last fiscal year, and with a scheme in the form of a bill to sustain such estimates."

This will be laid before you at an early day in the session.

Should the form of the present revenue bill be retained, I would again, as I did in my last regular message, most respectfully remind the Legislature that there are many difficulties in the construction of parts of that act, which have from time to time been presented by the collecting officers of the State and others to the Treasurer and Comptroller, and which should be rendered plain by a new or explanatory act.

It would be out of place to attempt to detail them here, but they can be pointed out by those officers to your finance committee.

I repeat what I before stated that, in cases of doubt the State is generally the loser, as collecting officers will not, in such cases, enforce the collection of the tax, at the hazard of a suit, should they mistake the law.

I desire also to call your attention to the present mode of assessing lands for taxation. Every one who has given any attention to the subject, must have become satisfied how imperfect it is, and how unequally such assessments are made, not only in different counties whose lands are known to be nearly of the same value, but that such assessments are quite as unequal and out of proportion to any fair standard of value, in the several districts of which a county is composed.

If the present system of valuation is retained, I think this last evil may be remedied in a great degree, by requiring the assessors for the several districts composing a county to meet together as a Board, after the assessments have been made and before they have been returned to court, and that the Board, so composed, shall examine and compare all the lists, and have power to increase or diminish any assessment, as to a majority of them may seem right and proper. The list so corrected to be returned to court as now required by law.

In my regular message to the last General Assembly, I urged upon them the policy of creating a sinking fund for the ultimate discharge of our State debt. I take occasion to renew the recommendation then made. The bill passed at the last session, inadequate as it was from the smallness and uncertainty of the fund provided, was nevertheless a step in the right direction. The fund, though small, affords a nucleus around which a larger one may be built up. A Board of very able and experienced gentlemen were appointed to manage it, who have heartily undertaken the important trust confided to them, and who will doubtless lay before you valuable information and suggestions as to its increase, what amount will be required from year to year to meet our debts as they fall due, and as to the best means to be adopted for the preservation of the public credit.

The Railroad stocks belonging to the State and not before appropriated to other purposes, constitute the chief part of the sinking fund. The receipts so far have been mainly, if not entirely, from dividends declared on stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. It was hoped, and, I believe, generally expected that, after your last session, dividends would be made by the North Carolina Railroad Company, at least on the preferred stock held by the State, for her last subscription of one million of dollars. In relation to this a question has arisen of some importance to the State as well as to the individual stockholders, and to which I deem it my duty to call your attention.

This preferred stock was taken by virtue of an act, Ch. 32, Laws 1854–'5, entitled "an act for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad;" and by which it was, among other things provided, that "the State shall be entitled to six *per cent per annum*, payable semi-annually thereon, out of any dividends of profits made by said company, before any dividends shall be paid on any other stock in the same."

In the two last annual meetings of the stockholders in the Company, it was insisted by Judge Ruffin, the State proxy, that out of the receipts, over and above the necessary expenses of operating the Road, the State was entitled to have a dividend on her preferred stock—and that such receipts were not properly applicable to the payment of debts of the Company, contracted antecedent to the passage of the said act, or to new works to be constructed. Or if to the latter, they were only applicable to such as were indispensably necessary to operate the Road. Whereas, the reports of the officers of the Company showed that these receipts were sufficient to pay a dividend to the State, in each of these years, but that they had been applied by the officers of the Company to the discharge of existing debts, and to the construction account. The officers and stockholders in the Company took a different view of the matter, and insisted that the fund had been properly and legally applied, and that the State had no just claim to have any dividend under the circumstances. The proxy of the State reported these facts to me, to the end that I might take such action in the premises as in my opinion the interest of the State might require. In the conflict of opinion I did not deem it advisable to take any steps to assert the claim of the State, but concluded to submit the whole matter to the General Assembly for such directions, if any, as they may think proper to give.

At your last session a bill was passed, tendering to the Bank of the State a renewal of its charter. At a general meeting of the stockholders in the City of Raleigh, the matter was taken into consideration, and I was informed that they declined to accept a renewal of the charter upon the terms contained in the bill. As the charter under which the Bank is now doing business will expire on first of January, 1860, although by law it is allowed three years after that time to wind up its affairs, it will, in my opinion, be highly expedient for the Legislature, at this session, to charter some institution of the kind, to take the place of the Bank of the State, should it go into liquidation. It has been sometimes suggested that the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear might be increased to an amount sufficient to supply banking facilities to the community, and to furnish also the means of making a safe and profitable investment of that portion of the literary fund now invested in stock of the Bank of the State. But it is uncertain whether the Bank of Cape Fear would accept of such a proposition, and if that difficulty were removed, it seems to me that such an arrangement would be objectionable. So long as we have banks of discount and deposit, it would, in my opinion, be highly impolitic to build up one overgrown institution which would have the power, in a great degree, to control the monetary affairs of the State. The same amount of capital divided between two banking institutions, with branches in different sections of the State, would be better and safer, as each will act as a check upon the other. I have no particular recommendations to make as to the amount of capital or of what it shall consist, or as to the details of any charter to be granted. Many schemes will doubtless be submitted to you, and I shall only express the hope that you will be able to select one, which, while it will hold out to stockholders a reasonable hope of fair profits upon their capital, will at the same time afford ample facilities to the public. Nor should it be forgotten that such an institution, properly conducted, will be able to render important aid to the State in the management of her finances and the payment of her debts.

Our existing laws regulating the rate of interest on money lent, and attaching penalties to their violation, have lately, to some extent, become a topic of discussion. The policy of such laws has been seriously questioned. We live in a highly commercial age, and it cannot be denied that in most of the great commercial centres of the world, the value of money, or in other words the rate of interest paid for its use, depends upon the supply and the demand and the risk incurred by the lender, and that all attempts, by law, to confine the rate of interest within certain fixed and prescribed limits have proved futile. Such being the case, it has been deemed a wiser policy to remove the restrictions as to the amount to be paid for the loan or forbearance of money over and above a certain fixed rate, where no special agreement is made, and thus to allow money like property to seek its own value.

It is said, how truly I am not sufficiently informed to say, that large amounts of capital owned by our citizens have gone from our State to seek for more profitable investment in other States, where the rates of interest are not restricted as by our law, and that such will continue to be the case to our serious detriment. It may be doubted whether at this time capital employed in most business enterprises in this State, paying a greater rate of interest than that now fixed by law, can be reasonably expected to renumerate the employer. But however this may be, it may still be well questioned whether the State should step in and undertake to say what contracts may or may not be entered into by her citizens, or upon what terms they may engage in any business enterprise. Without expressing a decided opinion as to the policy of our existing laws, the subject is one of importance, and as such, I recommend it to your careful consideration.

I transmit herewith reports made to me by my request, by the Presidents of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, the Chesapeake and Albermarle Canal Company, and the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, the only works in which the State is interested as a stockholder, which are now, or have been, in a course of construction since the adjournment of the last Legislature.

These reports are not as full as they would have been, had more time been allowed in their preparation; but they may serve to show the present condition of these works and of the companies.

In a short time I hope to be able to present to you additional reports from these companies, and also reports from other companies in which the State is a stockholder. I forbear to comment on these reports as you will have ample opportunity to examine them when printed and laid before you.

I have so often expressed my opinions to the Legislature on the subject of internal improvements, that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. Though we have incurred a heavy debt in the construction of works of the kind, it is not one, by any means, beyond our ability to pay.

Whether additional appropriations shall be made at this session and for what purposes, is a matter which properly belongs to you to determine, and with you I shall leave it.

During last summer a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, under a resolution of the Senate of the United States, visited the Deep River country with a view of ascertaining its suitability as a location for government machine shops for the manufacture of machinery for the United States Navy. At the head of this commission was Capt. Charles Wilkes of the Navy, a gentleman distinguished not only in the line of his profession, but as a scientific explorer. I felt it my duty, in connection with many of our citizens, to extend to those gentlemen such civilities as I could offer.

A report will be made by them to the next Congress of the United States, and I have every reason to believe that it will be of the most satisfactory character, so far as the existence, in that region, in the greatest abundance, of iron, coal and other necessaries for a government establishment of the kind, is concerned. Indeed, the examinations made during the present year, not only by scientific men, but by those having a practical knowledge of such matters, have tended more and more to bring to light the immense mineral recources of that remarkable region.

Some of these gentlemen I have seen and conversed with, and all concur in these opinions, and especially as to the existence there of immense quantities of the most valuable kinds of iron ore. To develope this wealth, however, there was but one opinion also as to the necessity of proper means for its transportation. With adequate Railroad and water facilities, no doubt was entertained by any of them, as to the rapid development of the coal and iron interest, and that it would be speedily followed by others almost as important.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the condition of our militia system. I regret to say that we have now scarcely any military organization in the State, except what is to be found in a few volunteer companies. But few Regiments exist that have officers, or that are called out at any time to perform military duty. Should an emergency arise, requiring the employment of any considerable military force, we should, for a time, be almost powerless for want of any organization. If a well regulated militia be of the first importance in our system of government, (and such has been the opinion of our wisest men, both civil and military,) then something should be done to infuse vitality into that of our State, so as to place it in a condition, if not of positive efficiency as a military body, at least in one in which it might be made available, and its efficiency improved as occasion may require. I have no expectation that under our present laws or any amendments thereto likely to be adopted, any high degree of military discipline or skill in the drill of the soldier can be attained. Nevertheless, I entertain as little doubt that if our present laws, with some modifications, were enforced, the system might be placed upon a respectable and useful footing. Our present system has been, practically speaking, without a head; and I assume it as a fact which I believe cannot be successfully controverted, that no military organization can be maintained without an active and efficient head. Nominally, the Governor of the State is the Commander in Chief of the militia, and the organization of the system seems to have been designed by our laws to be maintained through and by means of an Adjutant General appointed by him. But the pay of that officer, (two hundred dollars *per annum*,) is so small, that no one can expect him, under existing circumstances, to devote but a small portion of his time to his military duties. To give efficiency to the office, the pay should be such as to enable him to devote the whole or the greater part of his time to its duties, visiting such parts of the State as might from time to time require his presence, and infusing vigor where laxity prevailed, reporting to the Governor as often as necessary the condition of things, whose duty it should be to cause the laws to be enforced, and to maintain a general supervision over the whole system. This, with a simpler and more direct and easy manner of vacating the offices of Generals of divisions and brigades, and causing new elections to be held to fill such vacancies where the holders of such offices failed to equip themselves and review their respective commands, as required by law, would, I believe, soon restore the organization which has been lost, and open the way for further improvements. It is also believed by many, and in that opinion I concur, that a serious blow was struck to our militia system, by exempting from ordinary military duty all above the age of thirty-five instead of forty-five years.

I submit these views with the utmost deference. The subject is an important one, and I recommend it to your attention. Unless something is done the whole system had as well be abandoned.

In this connexion I beg to renew the recommendation made by me to the last General Assembly, that the Governor of the State be empowered to furnish arms from the State Arsenals for the use of such schools in the State as may apply for them, bonds being given for their safe keeping and return as now required of Volunteer Companies.

I transmit herewith the Report of the Directors of the Insane Asylum. The Report contains important suggestions and recommendations which will no doubt receive, as they deserve, your careful consideration.

The last Legislature repealed the law imposing a tax of one and three-fourths cents on every hundred dollars worth of land, and five and one-fourth cents on every taxable poll, for the support of the Asylum; and, for that purpose, appropriated twenty thousand dollars for each of the years, 1857 and 1858, to be paid out of the treasury. No provision was made to raise the forty thousand dollars appropriated, save that the several counties having patients in the Asylum were required, as they had been before, through their County Courts, to levy the amounts charged and due for their support, and cause them to be collected and paid into the public treasury with other public taxes.

On the first of July last, the Superintendent of the Asylum reported to the public treasurer the counties having patients at the institution, and the sums respectively due by them, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $17,954 57, of which the Sheriffs paid in, with the public taxes before the end of the last fiscal year, the sum of $7,109 62, showing that the counties are yet in arrear for patients at the institution, to the first July last, $10,844 95, without including any thing for support of the patients since that time. This fact fully proves that under the existing law, the counties cannot be safely relied upon to reimburse the Treasury in such cases.

It is true that the law provides that if the tax shall not be paid by any county within twelve months after it is due, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall deduct the amount thereof from the share of such county, in the common school fund next to be distributed, and pay the same to the public Treasurer.

This, itself, would be a serious evil, as it would deprive the common schools of part of the very inadequate sums now set apart for their support. And besides, should a county fail to pay, it will be at least eighteen months after a patient is sent to the Asylum, before the State can realize any thing in this way for his support.

As the act of the last session was limited to two years in its operation, further legislation will be required at this session. If the Legislature be disinclined, as it has been heretofore, to make the Asylum a charge upon the State at large, then, it seems to me, that some more efficient means should be adopted to enforce prompt payment by the counties—otherwise the support of the institution will seriously embarrass the operations of the Treasury.

I apprehend that it will be found difficult, in practice, to have a State tax, in a county, levied and collected, promptly, through the agency of the County Courts. Such mode of levying and collecting a *State* tax would seem to be an anomaly. I can see no means of effecting a prompt collection of such a tax on counties, except through the direct intervention of the officers of the State.

Should the tax be continued on land and polls, the means would be furnished in the Comptroller's Office of ascertaining what *per centum* upon the lands and polls of any county, would raise the amount due to the State by that county. By the law, as it now is, the Superintendent of the Asylum is required to notify the Public Treasurer of the amounts due by the several counties. It seems to me that a law may be so framed as to have the rate of tax ascertained on land and polls, (being always sufficient to cover any loss for insolvents,) and that being reported to the Public Treasurer, it may be made his duty to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of the county, whose duty it may be made to collect the tax.

I submit these suggestions for your consideration. Of course the details should be such as to protect the counties as well as the State, requiring the Sheriffs to pay to the State only the amount due and to account for any overplus collected to the counties.

The reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the last and present year will be laid before you, to which I refer you for information as to the schools. That officer, with his usual industry, soon after the rise of the last Legislature, made a digest of the laws on the subject of Common Schools, a large edition of which, as well as of the laws in full, was published by the Literary Board and generally disseminated through the State. With much skill and care he also prepared a Common School Register, which was published by order of the Board in sufficient numbers to furnish one copy to each school in the State. The cost of this publication was considerable, but the Register will last for six or eight years, and will tend greatly to promote order in the schools and uniformity in the system throughout the State. I have every reason to believe that the system is an improving one, and that we shall realize from it the most beneficial results. Experience has shown from time to time wherein our Common School laws were defective. The legislation of the last session, I am informed, had a salutary effect in curing some abuses, and some further legislation may be necessary. But I prefer to make no particular recommendations on the subject, as the Superintendent, from his knowledge of the practical working of the system, is better qualified than I am to suggest such amendments as are necessary. The amount distributed by the Literary Board for the last two years for Common Schools, was the same as that for several preceding years: that is to say, about the sum of $180,850 *per annum*.

I transmit herewith a certified copy of a law passed by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, proposing a joint commission to run and mark the dividing line between that State and the State of North Carolina, from the point where the dividing line between Pittsylvania and Henry counties, in the State of Virginia, intersects with the North Carolina line to the Western limit of this State.

It will be seen by reference to the map of this State, that the proposed starting point is in the northern boundary of the county of Rockingham, and that the line extended west passes along the northern boundary of the counties of Stokes, Surry and Ashe.

I am not informed whether the whole boundary between the two States, east of the proposed starting point, is known and undisputed.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that it is highly important that the boundary between the two States should be well settled and defined. While it is in dispute, questions involving the rights and duties of citizenship, as well as title to property, will frequently arise, and it will moreover be exceedingly difficult to bring offenders against the criminal laws to justice, because, in every indictment, it is necessary to aver that the offence was committed in some one county in the State, and to prove the averments as laid before a conviction can be made. The very imperfect manner in which the dividing lines between the older States of the Union were originally run and marked, has been the source of no little trouble and contention.

Our Bill of Rights sets out the boundaries of the State, and after describing the southern boundary, proceeds as follows:

"Therefore all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea-shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west agreeable to the said charter of King Charles, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty, any partial line without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at anytime thereafter directed or laid out, in anywise notwithstanding."

After receiving the proposal from the authorities of Virginia, I was induced to examine our early archives with a view of ascertaining what evidence they might furnish from which the line between this State and Virginia, as originally run, might be ascertained.

It appears that after many difficulties and disagreements between the authorities of the two provinces, an agreement was made, subsequently sanctioned by the King in council, for the running of the line, and that Wm. Byrd and others on the part of Virginia, and Christopher Gale and others on the part of North Carolina, were appointed commissioners for that purpose. The line was commenced in the month of March 1728, on the north side of Currituck Inlet, which, by observation, was ascertained to be in about thirty-six degrees thirty-one minutes north latitude. From thence the line was extended due west, making allowance for the variation of the compass, to the Chowan River, which was intersected about half a mile north of the mouth of the Nottoway. The line was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway, according to the agreement, and, from the middle of the mouth of the Nottoway, was again extended, due west, to the west side of the Meherrin River, about two miles from the point where it was first intersected, the line crossing the river three times in that distance. Here the commissioners agreed to suspend further operations until the ensuing fall, having first made out and signed duplicate maps and descriptive reports of the line.

A full report, as to this part of the line, is to be found in the journal of the proceedings of the Governor and council under the Proprietary government, now in the office of Secretary of State. I have not been able to find any account or report of the extension of the line farther west among our archives, which, however, at that early day, are quite incomplete. It is highly probable, as the Proprietary government ceased soon after, that the subsequent reports of the commissioners were transmitted to the royal government, and can only be found among the papers of the colonial office in England.

William Byrd, one of the Virginia Commissioners, left a very full and interesting account of the extension of the line, not published until the year 1841, under the title of "Westover Manuscripts"—and from which it appears that the commissioners resumed their work in the month of Sept. 1728, and extended the line, conjointly, to a point on the Hico river, now in the county of Person. I believe, when the North Carolina Commissioners and one of the Virginia Commissioners declined to go farther, on the ground that they were already far in advance of the settlements—and that duplicate maps of the line were made out and signed as before, and the North Carolina Commissioners returned home. Whereupon the Virginia Commissioners alone continued the line some seventy-two or three miles farther west, crossing the Dan several times, and farther on a large stream which they called the Irvin, and terminating not far from the mountains, on "a rivulet which ran with a swift course towards the south," making the whole distance, as computed by them, from the sea shore to the *terminus* of the line, 241 miles and 302 poles. This terminus I believe to be in the present county of Stokes. The writer farther states, that posts were put down to show the line at the crossing of the roads, but through the forests the line was merely chopped on the trees.

Subsequent accounts state that the line was extended about the year 1749, by Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson, on the part of Virginia, and Daniel Weldon and Wm. Churton, on the part of North Carolina, from Peters' creek to Steep Rock creek. Peters' creek is probably the same stream, or near the same stream as that upon which the former commissioners on the part of Virginia terminated their line. I have not been able to ascertain whether "Steep Rock creek" is east or west of the present western boundary of the State, nor to find under what authority the commissioners last named acted, in extending the line. It seems, however, to have been indirectly sanctioned by the General Assembly of this State in 1779. See Rev. Stat. Vol. 2, p. 82, whereby Richard Henderson and others were appointed commissioners to act with others from Virginia, to extend and mark the line between the two States, "beginning where Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson, commissioners on the part of Virginia, together with Daniel Weldon and Wm. Churton, from North Carolina, formerly appointed to run the said line, ended their work, and if that be found to be truly in the latitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north, then to run from thence due west to Tennessee or the Ohio river; or if that be found not to be truly in the latitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north, then to run from said place due north or due south into said latitude, and thence due west to the said Tennessee or Ohio river."

Thomas Walker and William Smith were the commissioners on the part of Virginia. I have not been able to find any report from the North Carolina commissioners. A report made by the Virginia commissioners may be seen in Henning's Statutes at large—Vol. 9, p. 561. It seems from that, that the commissioners could not find the *terminus* of Frye and Jefferson's line on Steep Rock creek, owing, as they supposed, to the dying of the timber. They proceeded, however, to ascertain the proper degree of latitude on that creek by astronomical observation, and from that point computed the distance from Currituck Inlet to be, in superficial measure, 329 miles—and, making abatement for uneven ground, 317 miles, "or five degrees forty-two minutes west of Currituck Inlet." They then proceeded to run the line west. The result was, that the commissioners of the two States differed in running the line, and two lines were run, known subsequently as Henderson's and Walker's lines. In 1791, however, the line called Walker's seems to have been adopted by both States, with provision that the object grant from either State for land within the disputed lines should give title to the claimant. Henn. Stat. Vol. 13, p. 558.

I have thought proper at the hazard of being considered tedious, if not presumptuous, to go at some length into the history of our northern boundary. Much, if not the whole, of the line now proposed to be re-established, is, I am informed, in dispute. It may be that other portions of the line are also the subject of controversy. If so, these ought also to be well defined. I would respectfully recommend, therefore, that the proposal on the part of the State of Virginia be acceded to, with such modifications, if any, as may be deemed necessary, and that competent commissioners be appointed by the Legislature or the Governor of the State, under authority given him to do so, clothed with ample powers to run the line where it is in dispute and settle the boundary between the two States. Permanent landmarks should be required to be put up along the line.

During the present year, Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, submitted a report on the Agriculture of the State, and the subject being one of very general interest, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to cause two thousand copies to be published. About 624 copies of the former report are yet on hand. By some means the resolution before the last General Assembly ordering the distribution of this report, was mislaid in the hurry of the last moments of the session and did not pass. I deemed it expedient, however, in accordance with the terms of the resolution, to send copies to the several States and Territories, to some literary and scientific institutions, and also to a few individuals who applied for copies and who it was thought would make a good use of them. Some have been sold and the proceeds will be accounted for by the Agent in making sales. The residue on hand and the whole number of the Agricultural Report are subject to your disposition.

The cabinet of minerals and geological specimens in the Capitol has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is well worth examination, not only by the scientific and those curious in such matters, but by every one taking an interest in the mineral resources of the State. The opportunities for collecting many fine specimens are ample, and it was suggested to me by Dr. Emmons that he be allowed to collect and add to the cabinets of the University and other colleges of the State, which might well be done and which I recommend to your favorable consideration.

When the last revisal of our laws was made, a resolution was passed by the General Assembly requiring the Governor, among other things, to distribute one copy of the Revised Code to each of the Magistrates in the State. The resolution, in its terms, confined the distribution to such as were then acting Justices, and excluded all such as might subsequently qualify. The Governor was also authorized to make sale of other copies. So far the sales have been small, and of the edition of ten thousand copies which was published, more than half remains on hand, and unless provision is made for their safe keeping, by opening the boxes and storing the books, they are liable to be damaged by worms and other causes. As many Magistrates have since qualified, and as they receive no compensation for their services, I recommend that a further distribution be made of the Code, among those who have been appointed since the former distribution was made and who are now acting as Justices in their respective counties.

I transmit herewith a letter from Tandy Walker, acting Governor of the Choctaw Nation, requesting that our laws and Supreme Court Reports be furnished for the use of the Choctaw Government. It is a highly gratifying fact to see the improvement made by the Choctaws in the arts of civilization, and I doubt not it will give you pleasure to comply with the request of Mr. Walker by authorizing the Governor of the State to send our laws and reports to the Choctaws in the same manner that they are sent to the several States of the Union.

My attention has been called by citizens residing in the western portion of the State, and who were purchasers of what were known as Cherokee lands, in the counties of Cherokee and Macon, to what they consider as a hardship, so far as they are concerned.

It was alleged that the lands were purchased at prices far above their value, and the State was appealed to, to remit such excess. By the act of 1850–'51, commissioners were appointed to value the lands, and in accordance with the provisions of the act, the excess of the purchase money over the value of the lands, was credited upon the bonds of the purchasers, then in the hands of the agent of Cherokee bonds. It seems that the act, in its terms, applied only to those who had not paid their bonds as they fell due—and consequently those who had promptly paid the full amount of their purchases got no relief. These persons now ask the State to refund to them the excess paid by them, out of the fund in the hands of the agent, or in some other way, and it seems to me that if those who had not paid were entitled to relief, the others who had paid promptly have still stronger claims upon the justice and liberality of the State.

Without repeating the reasons therefor, which I gave in a former message, I again recommend the creation of an additional judicial circuit in the State.

The improvements in the grounds of the Capitol Square ordered by the last Legislature have been made, and those directed to be made in the Capitol are under the charge of Mr. Percival, a competent architect, and will be completed in a few days. This work would have been done at an earlier day, but for the difficulty in procuring a person to do it properly.

It was found after the grounds were laid out, that they could not be used as they had before been, as a place of deposit, in the winter season, for fire wood for the supply of the Capitol, without destroying, in a great degree, such improvements as had been made. After consulting with the Board of Public Buildings, it was deemed advisable by me to have erected a house for storing of wood. The expense of making the improvements was thereby increased to a small amount, which, however, will be more than saved to the State, in a few years, by securing the wood, large quantities of which were stolen and carried from the premises every winter before the house was erected.

Some person should be employed to keep the grounds and walks in proper order, and I recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for that purpose, or that the Board of Public Buildings be authorized to contract for the same, and draw upon the Treasury for the amount necessary.

I transmit herewith two sets of resolves from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, upon the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith. I have not thought proper to withhold these resolutions, for it is your province and not mine to determine what action, if any, should be taken upon them. I think, however, that they are of such a character as not to merit any notice by the Legislature of the State.

Before concluding this my last regular message to the General Assembly, I avail myself of the occasion to express my grateful sense of the honors heretofore conferred upon me by the people of the State.

If in the discharge of my official duties I have sometimes failed to give satisfaction to all, it is but what I expected when I assumed the responsibilities of office.

Others no doubt have served the State more ably and usefully than I have done. I hope, however, that I may be pardoned for saying that none have more sincerely had at heart whatever concerned her honor or welfare, or who have been more disposed to maintain the one or promote the other.

I have only to add, that during that portion of your session for which I shall remain in office, it will give me pleasure, at all times, to render you such aid as I can in the discharge of your Legislative duties.

THOS. BRAGG.

There will doubtless be various applications for State aid, to works of internal improvement already begun. The Coal Fields Road for instance; should application be made to the Legislature for assistance, it should by all means be granted; were we a member, we most certainly would vote for it, for we are, and ever have been firm in the opinion that it is entitled to, and should receive, all the aid from the State that may be required.—*Wil. Herald.*

The whole number of bales of Cotton received here by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from the first of October to the 13th of November, is 4,275 against 456 for the corresponding period in last year.—*Wil. Journal.*

The subscriptions made at Baltimore for the widows of the two police officers who were recently murdered in that city for an honest discharge of their duty amounted yesterday to about four thousand dollars.

The stockholders of the Alantic Telegraph company, we fear, have found the whole affair to be a "*paying-out* machine." And no one can doubt that the capital is becoming, more and more, a "*sinking* fund."